

Long—long ago, so long ago that all men have forgotten when, so long ago that Time itself had stopped where in that dimension of the Highest Mathematics were circles are required and there, produced to infinity, parallel lines at last meet to infinite space, there was a Nation. It was a Nation so great that if occupied not only one land, nor only three kingdoms, but the whole of Nations in many Continents all around the world; it was a Nation whose race were distinguished by their insuperably bodily cleanliness, high looks, and above all for their passionate love of a god they worshipped, and called "fairplay." Their pride and boast was that their laws were so made as infallibly to protect the innocent, the weak, and the helpless; they declared that an accused man, no matter how the errors of his past or the wickedness of his present life might have been, the moment he appeared before his fellow countrymen charged with the commission of an offence against the law, he was regarded as innocent, until irrefragable evidence and the verdict of a jury had branded him as guilty. So jealous were these people of the protection of accused persons that they provided them with able pleaders learned in the law to defend them, and the judges were bound to consent publicizing the questions of law raised by the cases while this kind was pending, were punished for exhibiting wanton love of fairplay, and for daring to abuse contempt of the proceedings of the Courts. Many forces could do war fought between Nations, Nations to surprise so admirable a sense of justice and such a desire of affixing blame to the innocent American tribes, the French and the English, and the Americans themselves, could not be found.

liberty. A man charged with, but not convicted of committing theft, could not be punished because the Court knew, or was morally convinced, that he was innocent. In such cases, the accused were usually released, and the alleged victim was returned at once to the hands of a rough-and-ready jury presided over by a rough-and-ready judge in a Western land, v. s. "Well, judge, we find that prisoner didn't kill deceased Bill; but he didn't steal his horse, but we're to hang him on general grounds." This would have been regarded as repulsively illegal and contrary to the laws of their land, fairplay. Yet somewhere there began to be a change in the attitude of the people, and their body politic began to be killed by them actually. For, denouncing their fairplay, they began to admit other gods to their worship. This would not have matters forth that people once loved all good gods. But they broke that fond idol of mental fairplay which forbade them even to fight a naughty schoolboy because though he was innocent of one piece of mischief he was morally certain to have been guilty of another one yesterday, and to be about to be guilty of another to-morrow. On general grounds, they decided to punish a slight misdoer, and to hang down, and treat as guilty of something, no matter what. Weeks of imprisonment, the undying shame of being marched through the streets by Indian constables, and shirked to some Chinese commission, the inflexible state of repeated and terrible accusations, could be imposed, calmly after calmity, on such a man. And the people having lost their sense of ancient justice and their old love of fairplay, did, we are told, apply a prisoner to a case where it was evident that he was innocent, in some cases to the charge of wickedness and almost of advising juries and Courts to hold against a prisoner the very ability and adroitness of the learned pleader engaged in his defence.

MOP AND BROOM IN CHINA.

(20th October).

It is not true that every Chinese is a born gambler, but it is true that among the labouring classes, and the mercantile classes and the students and young men generally, the love of a gamble is deeply rooted. We find it we cannot for the moment think of any class of Chinese of which this may not be said. Still, among all classes an opposition to and hatred of gambling is arising rapidly. There have always been enlightened thinkers in China who detested the game of chance, and they have been gathering about them, who from early times do not seem to have constantly protested against its permission and demanded its suppression. We do not believe that it is possible altogether to abolish gambling in any country. Public gambling is of course forbidden in France and Germany but the State derives a handsome revenue from lotteries in those and in some other European countries. In Italy where the lottery fever reaches its highest point and where the game is almost everywhere deplorable. The permission of lotteries and a passion for risking money in them does not preclude other forms of gambling in addition. The poorer classes in some parts of Italy play "morra" at any time and any where, and some of them, if they had no fingers, would try to play it with their toes. It is very disagreeable when one yearns for a siesta or the first deep sleep of night to be kept awake in the waiting and waiting and night. Italian lazzaris playing morra and syringing their eyes outside men's windows. We could remember more than one hot night in a Chinese city where a number of Chinese revellers playing *chi nut* in a restaurant near by robbed even midnight of its peace and chased sleep away until the windows had begun to drown the voices and the energy of the players. And here we must note an essential difference between the gamblers of the East and those of the West. When playing in the West the player is usually in a quiet state when he is gambling for money, he is silent and impassive as an image. The Caucasian is a noisy player. We speak of these classes who have not learned to control or conceal their emotions. Put a few Spaniards round a table with a pack of cards, or a few English or American sailors, or a few French workmen, and you will wish for cottonwool to put in your ears. We have seen a large crowd of coolies round a long table in a Chinese street, and the coolies, though many of two years' hard work, and all of them dull silent. The difficulty of suppressing gambling among Chinese is well seen here in Hongkong, where the police cannot stop it try as they may. We have heard some criticisms with which we do not agree, of the inconsistency of permitting or not interfering with card playing in clubs, and the Pari-mutuel at the race-course and yet at the same time punishing coolies for playing for a few cents. Is it really there is no inconsistency in the coolies being punished for being by gambling which is actually not gambling, i.e. playing for money, without any other consideration of skill or sport. In the clubs, games of skill are played for small stakes by men who can well afford to pay for their pleasure. At the race-course the betting is very small. It is true that anyone gets really hurt by it, and when anybody does, he usually is the sort of ass who would be bound to get hurt anyway, anywhere and anyhow. Horse racing is one of the finest and most popular sports in Hongkong the small sums risked in backing one's friend's pony are not sufficient to cause a censor of morals any great anxiety. Such support as racing gets indirectly from betting in Hongkong is, we think, for the good of sport. We do not however recommend anyone to bet.

FAIR-PLAY FOR THE WICKED.

(19th October.)

Long, long ago, so long ago that all men have forgotten when, so long ago that Time itself had stopped wherein that dimension of the Highest Mathematics where circles are required and where, produced to infinity, parallel lines at last meet in Infinite space, there was a Nation. It was a Nation so great that if occupied not daily one land, nor only three kingdoms, but was a Nation of Nations in many Countries all around the world. The people of that mighty Nation were distinguished by their intrepidity, bodily strength, high loins and above all for their passionate love of each other, they were proud, and called "fairplay." Their pride and love was that their laws were so made an infallibly to protect the innocent, the weak, and the helpless. They declared that an accused man, no matter what the errors of his past or the wretchedness of his present life might have been, the moment he appeared before his fellow countrymen charged with the commission of an offence against the law, he was regarded as innocent, until irrefragable evidence and the verdict of a jury had branded him as guilty. So jealous were these people of the protection of accused persons that they provided them with able pleaders learned in the law to defend them, and all men who dared to comment publicly on the questions of a man's guilt or innocence while his trial was pending, were punished for exhibiting a wanton love of fairplay, and for daring to show contempt of the proceedings of their Courts. Many brave souls were fought in this Nation's history to inspire so admirable a sense of justice and such a dread of injustice in the minds of American people, the French and the English. The American character could not be so easily made to yield to the love of a fair trial, and

mainly sport, in China it is simply a plan for getting money by pure chance. We know an instance of a Chinese merchant who refused to play any money game, but he loved and playing antelope, and that is a game in which the gambling element predominates. It might have paid a thousandfold. It didn't. It never paid a single cent. The Chinese was led to invest in it simply by his love of "a flutter." The laboring class, will most assuredly continue to gamble whatever happens so the question of regulation is imperative. If the sewers are stopped at their outlets they will become choked, and the sewage will run up into the streets and onto the roofs. The vice of the Chinese, an outlet, is the drain. It is the duty of civil and government to provide for drainage as well as physical sanitation. A system of drainage is needed in both. To mop away the cobwebs and to sweep away the dust in a drawing room is necessary but to maintain the chin in so doing is to show ignorance of the proper use of mop and broom.

THE LIQUOR TRADE

Whilst all kinds of vituperative epithets are being hurled against the Government in Hongkong against their declared policy of withholding the licences of the existing large smaller hotels not later than 1935, it is rather interesting to read in *Capitol and Commerce* (Shanghai), that the authorities "devout wish most probably is that the consumption of spirits may increase so that they may not be called upon to find a new source of revenue when almost all of them consistent with maintaining 'Hongkong' as a free port has been exhausted." This was written, of course, with special reference to the new liquor tax and before this latest Government policy regarding the closing of minor hotels had been announced. It still is a useful commentary upon Hongkong governmental policy as viewed by outside eyes. In the Straits Settlements the loss of revenue in opium has had to be made good by the imposition of so income tax and this appears to have been effected without a great deal of shuddering. "But," says the journal we have already quoted "the liquor tax imposed in Hongkong to meet the loss from the opium revenue is encountering serious opposition; and it is frankly stated that it is an undesirable and unjustifiable impost upon the people for the benefit of the whole community generally." The liquor tax embodied in the famous budget of Mr. Lloyd George was frankly intended to curtail the trade in spirits and make the nation temperate; and no doubt it has done some good that way as shown later by Mr. Lloyd George himself by a long array of figures, showing that drunkenness has decreased wonderfully in the British Isles. But the Hongkong legislators have no such end in view. Frankly they want revenue; they have lost it in opium, and they must get it from spirits. Yet in view of this recent declaration of their intention to close down peremptorily the minor hotels in one or five years' time, it is not a little curious to find that Government were anticipating any increase in the spirit revenue. The official future policy remains a secret for the present. Before 1935 arrives, a new Governor and a new administration may have reversed the announced policy. But should this come to pass, it is surely a foregone conclusion that measures will be taken to supply the legitimate needs of the populace in this respect and to compensate the present licencees for their losses. It may be argued that four years' notice puts the matter of compensation out of court. That may be so in the case of hotel-keepers, who have been in possession for twenty or thirty years. On the other hand, there are many small licencees who have been in business only recently taken over their business. They have spent thousands of dollars in altering and improving their premises, and expect hope fully to recoup their outlay far perhaps ten years' to come. It is a truism that no licence is granted for more than one year and that it can be taken away without any reason given by the Licenceing Justices at any time. At home, however, the principle of compensation is generally recognised, and it is to be hoped that our Government will not fail to follow the same practice. It is suggested in some quarters that the authorities here intend to take the same course in the control of all retail liquor traffic apart from the big hotels. It is such the case the best thing, visible to the public, would be to leave the small hotels under their existing management, with due official supervision of course, until a systematic method of working has been formulated.

NEW TERRITORIES ADMINISTRATION.

(21st October.)

It is in no spirit of criticism of the admirably efficient government of the New Territory, or of the merits of this Colony, who, as His Excellency Sir Harry Murray, said yesterday, "are as good as the District Officers in India," and are drawn from exactly the same class (which is to say that they belong to as capable and conscientious a body of men as any in the world) that we regret the loss of the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart's amendment in the discussion on the "New Territories Administration Ordinance." The Hon. member of Council who represents the Justices of the Peace is admitted by everyone including ourselves, even when we have at times to disagree with him, to be one of the most public-spirited and thoughtful un-
derstandable members who have ever worked for the interests of Hongkong in the Legislative Council. It has been said of him that he is a stark and dour fighter, and we have said that he had more spirit yesterday, in a contention which he sustained with argument couched in terms of the most careful, restrained, and moderate, arguments which even His Excellency's incisive powers of debate do not seem to have availed him. Mr. Murray Stewart pointed out that clause 6 of the Ordinance empowers the Governor-in-Council to make rules for the farming out of Centres for revenue purposes in the New Territories in a spirit, opinion, and style, and for other commodity whatever. It also enables him to make regulations for the levying, collection, recovery, and legal proceedings, etc., in his absolute discretion. Clause 7 provides that such rules shall be published in the *Gazette*. Mr. Murray Stewart objected, and very properly objected, that the powers thus given to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations affecting the liberties and the taxation of the subjects of the King in the New Territories from time to time may be thought to be altogether too wide. His Amendment suggested that, instead of giving the Governor-in-Council authority to lay taxes and make various regulations, and other regulations which should for the first time be introduced by being published in the *Gazette*, the Governor should have to lay all such regulations on the table of the Legislative Council. The attention not only of the members of Council but of the public would thus without doubt be drawn, and criticism, if necessary, be directed to them, far more effectively than if they were merely published in the *Gazette*. Mr. Murray Stewart added that he had said at the first time that some request for a similar amendment had been made by some of the members of the Council.

harshness. Regulations which did not need more red tape, more delay and more harassment of the administration, such as small rules with regard to licenses on licenses and tax-laws. As a general principle, the Council should not have any details and such trifling matters foisted upon it, especially at a time when it is engaged in the work of the Council. It is evident, however, that the Council already cannot, or is not willing to, take a free, but a telling argument, as the Council is doing. The Hon. Mr. Osborne, supporting the amendment, pointed out that the power given to the Governor-in-Council were not unwisely bestowed at all, and he urged the unofficial members to fight for the principle of having regulations made by the Governor-in-Council first approved by the Council. We are no answer to Mr. Murray Stewart's argument that the power given to the Council on licence for revenue purposes, sell the right to manufacture or deal in certain things, the right to import, and so on, is in fact a power to impose taxes. As for the unofficial members of Council, *The argument* and *the principle* are the same. We have the Council in touch with more work than is absolutely necessary, justified, the astute and shrewd mind that made it, for the amendment, though fairly fought for by Mr. Murray Stewart and Mr. Osborn, was lost. We do not follow Mr. Muir-Dubois when he says that he is not opposed to absolutism *per se*. We certainly are opposed to it *per se*, and are convinced that Mr. Murray Stewart is so as well, as much as we are, and more, if that were possible. There is only one absolutism *per se* against which, in principle, opposition is absurd, and that is the Government of Divine Providence. When, however, Mr. Stewart proceeds to point out that there are times and seasons when absolutism is a very excellent form of government, and that we are all absolutists in time of trouble, we are heartily in agreement with him. A dictator may be appointed sometimes. It is not disagreeable, certainly, as we have to resort to such appointments in the days of filling it must be unpleasantly disagreeable. We have no good and sufficient reason for not relieving, by Mr. Murray Stewart's amendment, the Governor-in-Council of some portion of his disagreeable dictatorial duties.

**THE INDO-CHINESE OPIUM
TRAFFIC.**

As we published on page 3 of V ednesday's issue, the two Archbishops of the Church of England, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Archbishop of Armagh, together with the chiefs of the British financial world, are about twenty delegates representing various business and charitable organizations, are appealing to all the churches and chapels under their control throughout the world to join in action for the purpose of releasing China from her treaty obligation concerning opium, and for terminating the connection of the Indian Government with the opium export trade. This is, of course, making what really is an economic more than a moral question into a matter of religion, and we cannot therefore but regret the action of the Archbishops, who have allowed their zeal to exceed their careful discretion which usually characterizes the actions of the clergy and hierarchy and the leaders of the clergy of the Church of England. These pious and well-intentioned prelates overlook every consideration of reason and prudence in urging our Government to do more than it has done and is doing in the suppression of the export trade in opium from India to China. In order not to disorganize the trade and finances of a great portion of the Empire, and not to ruin the Bengal revenue, an arrangement was made, and agreed-to by the Government of India, that under certain conditions an annual proportionate reduction should be made in the amount of opium exported to China, and the rate of calculation agreed upon, the amount was to be limited in 1907 to \$8,000 chests. The amount shown by the Chinese Customs returns for have been imported to China in 1906-07 only came to 47,183 chests, which is somewhat less than the limit agreed upon, although as a matter of fact it exceeded the amount imported the previous year, which was the sum within the prescribed quantity. The stipulated amount for 1910 is 57,000 chests. As in many parts of China there has been a diminution in poppy cultivation, the Indian Government, which originally only consented to the limitation of exports from India on the condition that China would restrict its own production, has not refused to extend the yearly limitation of one tenth up to ten years, whereof course the export will cease. This is a short, very short time in which to enable the Government of India to recover from the sudden loss of its revenue of millions of rupees every year. China herself is prepared for too sudden a change, and we are confident that the result of suddenly terminating the Indian import into China would be followed by renewed increase in the growth of the poppy in China, and by many more undesirable shenanigans. The Chinese anti-opium societies, which consist very largely of quite young men, many of them still in school, are no doubt very much alarmed at the prospect, and they are certainly doing much good in preventing the spread of the habit of opium smoking. But we do not believe in the efficacy of a large prison of the mandarinates, or in that of an immense section of the population attempting to abolish the growth and sale of lucraive trade in the opium drug. Let India continue steadily to reduce her output until seven years from the end of 1911 ceases altogether. It will be interesting to note how much opium is being produced in China (a) at the close of all importation of Indian opium; (b) at the end of say, two years later. The results may surprise the Chinese and might encourage the respect of even the most prejudiced Anglophiles. They represent England's acknowledgment of the Divine Authority of the Universe and of His government of the World, and of the Christian Revelation. It is a matter of surprise to us, as we have indicated above, that they should have failed to perceive that the Government administered by the Imperial Government did more than could be expected of it in concurring to be gar the Bengal revenue and restricting their finances in the name of morality, and in the name of the abject administration of the Government of India to devote their wealth to finance in such a manner for ten years. We would suggest that the Chinese religions, which are making this matter of conscience should prove themselves. If India were to stop the opium export at the end of this year, what would be the loss to her for the next seven years? The calculation is not easy, and we leave our mathematical contributor the "Triangle" to attempt it. If his errors are indirect as well as direct, let all these various religious bodies calculate the total amount, and then make grand subscriptions and donations to terminate her connection with the opium trade in opium. Tals would be valuable contributions to the future history of our times, and would be a wonderful proof of the entire honesty and self-sacrificingness of the people of the Churches, as well as of the Church of England. When the full of the same is provided, India should be able to stand on her own feet, and when both the East and West are free from the influence of

all a "traffic." There is something about the word "traffic," we cannot imagine why, which has the effect of conveying a singularly unpleasant impression. It sounds as if a really Christian man may engage in a trade, but not in a "traffic"—oh, never! This grand objection of all the "Churches" and "Congregations" against the "habit" would be a very good objection for the Chinese, if the missionaries thought of the simple desire our convictions increase that thus, and thus only, is the aim of any English connection with the opium "traffic" to be saved for ever, and thus only can we deliver our poor brethren in India from enjoying the advantage of existence by means of a revenue derived from such a source. It is no means we read with mixed feelings, one which is deep regret that other vices are replacing opium-smoking, some of them far more formidable in their effects. For example, H. B. M. Consul at Swatow in his last yearly report speaks of the increase of morphia poisoning among the natives. This habit is incomparably more hurtful than that of opium-smoking, and far more difficult to detect and to treat, such a state of things is really very alarming when taken in conjunction with the fact that elsewhere, it is said, the same vice is increasing, and that alcoholic drink, which has hitherto not been one of China's curses, is now beginning to replace the opium pipe. The consumption of opium in moderation is possible and is usual among the Chinese, most of those who use it being able to work well and thrive. And the opium-smoker, even the immediate smoker, is not a danger to others. But alcohol is quite another thing. We have seen a very good case of alcohol drinking in China, and of Chinese and of Chinese and of Chinese who were not dangerous of otherwise perfectly objectionable. We earnestly hope that the devil of drink will not come to China from Europe to afflict the already sufficiently afflicted sons of Han.

THE HEGEMONY OF THE FAR EAST.

One of the most amusing cartoons we have ever seen was published not long ago by the contemporary *Asiatic Review* of Shanghai, and was suggested by a well-known advertisement of a great firm which manufactures extract of beef. In this cartoon a Japanese coolie is seen riding a huge buffalo labelled "China." In the ground is a wee pot labelled "Korea," and the buffalo, with tears dropping from its eyes, is bending its head sorrowfully over it, saying "Alas, my poor brother!" It was impossible not to laugh at it, though it suggests very serious reflections. Rightly or wrongly, and, possibly, justly, the nearest neighbours of our country, the strong, fierce, and energetic activity in China. This feeling is so active that it is the real cause of the most conservative Chinese officials, and even of the imperial Prince and chairman, being forced to consent to make changes and reforms which only a few years ago they would have resisted with teeth and nails. After, of course, quite disinterested friends of China, viz. Russia, France and Germany had convinced her, smirking from the wounds of the war of 1894, that they could not would hold Japan in check, at least for the time being. China, we had been taught, had awakened and Japan had been called upon to go down to sleep again. Li Hung Chang's unsummate diplomacy testified them that European jealousies and misunderstandings are a better protection for China than all the reform in the world. The result of the Boxer trouble, useless and disgraceful to the squabbling nations of Europe, calms them to the empire in general and satisfactory not even to the Court which escaped the punishment it so justly deserved, only strengthened this belief of eyes of the ruling clique in Peking. It is as true as the proverb, the rabbit that eats the *Abdika* began to grow fat. The rulers of China realised, once for all, that the danger on European protection against Japan was futile, and we trust, in what did not exist and as far as anyone could see, would never exist again. The Chinese Empire and its Chinese race must find their own salvation for themselves. When Greece, divided into little states each heartily hating every other, it was difficult for Philip of Macedonia to secure a hegemony of the whole Peninsula. If the provinces of China had been united in the same manner, the Macedonian aggression, "Alas, the strong was too strong for the weak," as his accession Alexander found himself the head of a veteran army, and with Greece at his feet. The huge empire of Persia, as large but not as populous as China, was divided as China is into provinces. Provinces ruled by Viceroys appointed by the Great King or, as we should say, Emperor, and inhabited by races similar to each other, but speaking different languages, though Persian was the Court and official language. Macedonia and Greece made short work of all that. The lessons of European history are so well illustrated and so well repeated in the case of China. The Chinese did well to remember that a large Empire, divided into various provinces and languages is apt to fall a prey to an active and ambitious neighbor. On the thoroughness and wholeheartedness with which they held their various forces together depends their existence as an independent nation, and responsibility of the coming generation will be so great that it would tax the power of the Emperor and the sense of duty of a nation trained in political science. The conditions under which Japan rose to be the first military power in Asia were so different from those under which China rose to become the most powerful of last centuries, that she should be made to point out that it is impossible to argue from one to the other and to derive lessons for the Chinese, a tradition from Japan's success. The Japanese had a personal loyalty and a political loyalty. The majority of Chinese are not noted for their personal loyalty to the present dynasty, which is upheld solely by political necessity. French author has said that if there had not been any god we should have had to invent one; and, as there is no possible substitute for God, we have had to invent a religion, of which is the Ching dynasty. A Chinese people, would be so tragic a race, that no sovereign who has any liking for the many and all qualities of the Chinese could laugh at it. The Japanese would laugh. They would be reason to:

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

ESTATE IN THE HANDS OF BAILIFFS

Before Mr. Justice Halsbury, Acting Judge of the High Court, in the Summary Court on Friday, Wing Shing fan was used by seven Chinese for some aggregating to \$700. Mr. Harris, on behalf of the defendant, firm asked for an adjournment.

The Bailiff Jobbse, who appeared for the plaintiff in all the actions, said that it was a good matter for his clients as the estate was the hands of bailiffs, and the staff was in the on Monday. An adjournment would mean considerable delay.

Mr. Harris—'I don't wish to cause trouble to you. Your Lordship can see whether I am right. My friends will be very glad to see you.'

His Lordship said that he would adjourn the case to the 10th inst.

**THE AMERICAN BUSINESS
DELEGATES.**

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

The members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, who have responded to an invitation extended by the Chinese to send commercial bodies in China, are visiting as part of the world on a commercial mission sponsored by the U. S. *Huikang* yesterday afternoon. The party left San Francisco by the *Albatross* on the 23rd August last and included representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of that city, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. The way to the Orient, a few representatives were picked up at Honolulu.

OBJECT OF THE MISSION

Mr. Willie H. Booth explained that the purpose of the trip was to give his associates a "look at the country" and to see if there was not quite a pleasure trip, although the entertainers did their level best to "invent" with that aspect. When they joined the steamer at San Francisco, they had no intention of going to the interior, but they were urged to proceed, all the time, in which case they endeavored to ascertain in what commercial relation between China and America might best be fostered and developed, or in other words, how each country might best endeavor to supply the commercial needs of the other. With this in mind a few members of the party took a special subject, and they began their investigation as best be could with the best sources of information at their disposal. They learned at least what they could ask about by the time they reached China, and with all the facilities that were placed at their disposal here they were enabled at being able to prepare very valuable reports for the time they were in America. For the rest, they were simply the "outsiders" and entertainers here, and it is sure that their visit to China would be a memorable experience.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY

of foot, including the wives of some of the missionaries. According to the hierarchy, originally mapped out, the party will, after a stop at Shanghai on September 16th, visit twenty-two cities in China. Except will be sent the representatives of the Chinese consular bodies, and every opportunity will be given the visitors to study commercial and social conditions as they exist in the Chinese Empire. The scope of inspection will also be broadened by assistance which will be given by consular representatives of the American Government in China, Secretary Knox having notified the consuls officially of the coming of the party, and requesting them to show every

is prepared by the visiting

PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.
The leader of the party is Mr. Willis Smith, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. His co-nominators are: Mr. William Lewis Gerrish, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce; Mr. Robert Moore, second Vice-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce; F. M. Seabert, come from Seattle; J. C. Steel, manufacturer; Mr. Jacob Furuseth, President of the Seattle Electric Railway Company; J. E. Blaine, banker; and Mr. E. F. Blaine, banker. Mr. E. F. Blaine is also interested in many commercial enterprises.

TACOMA COMM. NO. 1-B-M4

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...pokane come Mr. S. R. Stern.

Mr. Charles V. Bennett, who is assistant to C. H. Tröb, a San Francisco newspaper man. Another prominent member of the committee is Mr. Charles K. Field, assistant editor of the "Morning Magazine." The party has organized a series of lectures during the trip into divisions for the study of the various subjects, and a report of what is to be written and printed after the trip is in the hands of the party.

TRIP TO CANYON.

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REPUBLICAN MACAO.

"THE DREADFUL HOUSE."

The Hongkong Telegraph in its leading article on Monday aptly quoted a Portuguese proverb, which may be rendered somewhat as follows: "Where the carcass is, there shall the vultures be gathered together, and every single one of them will be a vulture." In colonial Kingdomb, nobility and religion in state and the scramble for the spoils can only provide sport for the beautiful and the ugly. All the parties in the State have been vultures, and are not likely to change their character in changing their coat and their name. The amount of useful knowledge which enabled the usurper of power in Lisbon, President Berra, to be a professor of a university once world-renowned and respected, does not include any knowledge of the actual circumstances and requirements of the actual situation of the ex-President of the "Luz" and the fact that autonomy would be granted by the new parliament in Lisbon to the people of Macao and Colony of Macao. That unhappy man, the ex-President and present expounder of such views, might be expected to be held by such people as those who tore down his flag last week, has tamely troited after his republican master.

LIKE A BAA LAMU.

For he appears to have expended upon the question of autonomy for Macao nothing that can be called thought. He has only said, as the English member did after Mr. Burke had spoken: "I say ditto to Mr. Braga, I say ditto to Mr. Braga," and then imagines that he has made an original speech. Neither the speaker nor he has really given the matter any serious consideration. Autonomy or complete self-government (having only a veto in reserve which remains practically for ever) involves heavy duties and responsibilities, and makes imperative demands on men's powers, diligence and capability. Only the very greatest of the British Colonies are autonomous. Macao alone cannot even raise a corps of men for her garrison, which is sent her from Portugal, and of which we think she would be well rid, of that portion, small, we hope, which consists of an anti-religious gang of malicious rascals. She cannot even provide herself with a dock. Her garbans have to come to Hongkong to be patched up when something goes wrong. How in the world is Macao going to provide for its yearly Budget? Officials, armies and navies, police, thousands and hundreds of men have to be paid for by an autonomous Government. If it be objected that until

SENIOR MARQUES,

the present Governor of Macao, went to Timor, and governed that Colony so well and so wisely that he managed to make it not only self-supporting but prosperous, Macao used to have to be bled to pay for a portion of Timor's support, and that therefore Macao ought to be well able to manage for herself, we are driven to reply that the trade of Macao is dwindling and that it is not likely to use to be, and the remainder of the bulk of the revenue derived from very unsteady sources. Is it suggested that Macao should become the gambling hell and the stew of the East? Even if those bitter wells were further tapped the result would still be meagre. One hope remained—once. It was that under the young King, who as he grew older might be expected to grow in strength and self-confidence, Portugal would enter upon an era of reform, political purity and unexampled prosperity. The undeveloped riches of Portugal and her vast Colonial Empire are of a value almost beyond belief, and would attract capital under an honest regime. It was hoped by lovers of fair Lusitania that the time was not far distant when Portugal would be in a position to guarantee the loan of six million dollars needed for

THE HARBOUR WORKS.

at Macao. When those works had been completed Macao would have been in a better position than she has been for two or three generations. For it must not be forgotten that the position of Macao was once extremely favourable for inland navigation. Even now, under proper administration, she might do something in the way of light draft motor boats trading in inland waters. But under republican autonomy, what will Macao get? Nothing. For the promise of autonomy under a regime that has not the power, the credit of the World at its back, and a better than the promise of a drunken man. With just enough money barely to pay the salaries of her officials and with the unsundered from sources we would rather not mention and the ruinous madness of the gambling tables, Macao will have to appeal to Lisbon, on her knees begging for alms. What will the pirates who govern the newest Republic reply? They will first advise the autonomous Macanese to rob the Church. I wish them joy of it. In other columns than those of this paper a writer who writes with a geometrical pseudonym which signifies piracy claims his contradictions and lurid mind, has

ATTACKED THE PRIESTHOOD.

of Portugal, including of course that of Macao. Even if the priesthood were tainted with luxury of morals and paucity of learning, it would still be entitled to the privileges of citizenship, and could such faults on its part be made a valid excuse by the State to perpetrate an act of open spoliation. It may be that the secular clergy of Portugal and her dependencies do not exhibit the same Apostolic virtues as that of other Catholic countries. If so, perhaps the disestablishment of the Church, while being a temporal and violent act, may in the end prove a blessing: I know that poor as the people are they will still continue to support their clergy. This question is really beside the point. I do not see any occasion for being violent against unarmed priests. It is quite easy for a mob of half-drunken ruffians to attack and ill-use a few priests, but the ease of such a deed does not diminish its cowardice and brutality. If the hungry people of Macao permit their Church to be robbed, they will not be any the richer. I refuse to believe that the Macanese as a whole can be guilty of such sacrilege. Those who imagine that the religious orders are rich, and that a lucrative source of wealth will be tapped by plundering them, are so deeply in error that I fear an argument of mine, no assurance of my real knowledge of the subject, will avail to enlighten them. I should not like to be present when the brave soldiers of autonomous Macao take over the property of the Jesuit Fathers, because I hate the sight of disgusting and violent deeds. But I should like to see the faces of the Ministers of the new Government when they have calculated and are contemplating the net result. What that will be is easy to forecast: after the expulsion of the religious orders hungry Macao will have more mouths to feed than ever and

LESS BRAVE THAN EVER.

In her breadless hour, what quavels there will be, what desperation! Indeed, I see no hope at all ahead and I should much like to hear of some really bold and practical scheme for making an autonomous Macao really solvent. If it would be helpful to know how it is to be done, and I shall be the first to congratulate those who have the courage to attempt it, but the first thing necessary for such a scheme

It will be a valuable lesson in the higher mathematics of finance, and our own administration in Hongkong, with all its ability and conscientiousness will no doubt study it to advantage. Were it possible to make Macao pay her way without drawing on sources of revenue which our great non-Christian neighbour China has repudiated and is closing up, the republicans would not gain at all by it, for a happy discovery would be promptly taken advantage of by the Macanese to elect a loyal senate and re-bait the king's flag. Speaking for myself and, I am assured, the overwhelming majority of Portuguese Macanese, such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished, would be hailed with delight, and indeed it is hard to imagine who could fail to rejoice at it—save those to whom I refer to in applying harsh epithets. All men know, however, that when the most beautiful, the most exquisite music is being played, dogs will howl.

GO LEE THAM HOI.

In hearing of prayer for an autonomous and solvent Macao, with her King's flag flying from a loyal senate house. This is an aspiration for the impossible, was fair, but had there been a few more men of the courage of that gentleman who, being present at the disgraceful ceremony of the lowering of the King's flag, was brave enough and loyal enough to cry "Long live King Manuel!" and (we have heard, but are fair to disbelieve it) was actually struck on the head with a scabbard by a soldier. Had there been a few more such, and had well-led, that miserable business had never taken place, and with the King's flag still flying, with the aid of much self-sacrifice, perhaps a self-sacrifice as great as that which glorified Macao of old, a successful effort might have been made to keep above the sloughs of insolvency, as well as the mire of rebellion. Under a republican autonomy which must necessarily include all Chinese who are Portuguese "citizens," we shall be interested, but grieved at the inevitable result. Four-fifths of the land and ultimately the capital in Macao belong to Chinese. The Chinese citizens outnumber the Portuguese follows by more than four to one. *Mesa, Mesa, Thakli, Utharlin.* Good-bye sweet Cidade do Nome de Deus em China.

The insolence with which our Macao contemporary the *Nova Vida* accuses my country of Socialistic tendencies may be forgiven him in view of the fact that "a robber of heretics" (he applied the name to himself) called Lloyd-George has to a certain extent succeeded in cramming some Socialistic legislation down the throats of a tame and submissive Parliament. But England is far from Socialistic; Scotland is candidly individualist, and Scotland, sure of their own strength, can afford for themselves without begging for State aid; Catholic Ireland abhors Socialism, and what is true of the self-reliant Scots is true of the hardy and capable Protestants of Ulster. It is futile and only exposes the weakness of a defence without the cannon and armour of sound religion, to babble about republicanism and socialist tendencies in Europe as a justification for committing high treason, murdering people in the streets, bombarding palaces, insulting religious ladies and invading the privacy and sanctity of their convents, and indulging in general behaviour, as rebels do behave. Dr. Luiz Nolasco has not been able to find any defence for these things, any more than he has found any complicity between the impending or threatened expulsion of the Italian Sisters from the Casa de Beneficencia, and the prophecies he uttered of Macao's future prosperity under a republican regime. What conceivable justification will that able and candid dilettante succeed in making for the sentence of perpetual banishment from their country of the whole House of Braganza, especially Dom Manuel and his universally loved and respected mother, Queen Amelia? These admittedly gentle and harmless people, who represent all that dignifies a Monarchy and one of the noblest families on earth, and all that should command reverence, admiration and loyalty, are robbed and driven away from their country. Perhaps the *Nova Vida* will be lost in admiration at the honesty of the republican plagues in sending Dom Manuel's clothes after him. There is much to be said for robbing the nobility, and every word of it worthy of the intellect of hand of a prince. The existence of a class superior in birth and manners to others is of course intolerable to a mass of men steeped in envy and jealousy. Its attitude is reminiscent of the French Revolution, where a poor man was sentenced to the guillotine for no offence in this world except that he had clean hands. It cannot be objected that the whole nobility must be turned out of their native country neck and crop because some of their number have been as vile, as corrupt and as unparliamentary as the worst Commoners who have been robbing the public purse of the State and the Colonies. By the same argument out should go all the Commoners too. We are not surprised that there has been so much mention in the political programme of complete abolition of all police and all Law Courts. Now that the pirates are in at least temporary power, they will naturally have a police and Courts of their own, where everybody but themselves may be penalized, thus emulating the French Revolutionaries. I have already said nearly enough about the item of their programme which concerns Religion. I do not know what the Pops will say to it, but nobody need be surprised if this tyrannical interference with people's religious belief

RAISING THE RED FLAG OF REBELLION.

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LEADS TO CIVIL WAR.

try as the Holy Religions may to avert so dire a calamity. Religious persecution pure and simple is the programme of Messrs. Maest, Danoute, Robespierre, St. Just & Co. incarnate in St. Braga and his fellow Jacobins. The needless villainy of it all will be apparent from the defence made by these rebels and their sympathizers. They point to the lamentable failure of the late Ministers of King Manuel to effect reforms as an excuse for not even making a pretence at a constitutional method of providing a remedy. The King has not reigned for two years before they attack his Ministers, but him and his innocent family. They allege that which has been advanced for the justification of the French Revolution, without there being any analogy at all between the conditions prevailing in the France of 1789 and those in the Portugal of 1910. It cannot be too plainly and clearly said that the party now in Lisbon are in every sense of the word rebels and traitors, enemies of their Country, their Nation, their race, foes to God, to all religion, especially that of the Cross, and sympathizers with, if not actually accomplices in, the murder of one King and the banishment of another. I have a

RIGHT TO DEMAND.

condemner in any critic or partisan opponent of the Pops. I have felt it my duty to express as a contributor to this newspaper, if any such critic or partisan is prepared to say honestly that he does not like the republican and anti-religious business at all, but you would say: *On doit servir!* that is, all a man must live, even if it be by submitting to tyranny, and joining with the tyrants, even at the cost of having to defend the indefensible. We shall say that this may apply to such officers and others whose stomachs are strong enough to stand the wallowing of a broken empire, but that it is no valid argument. And I have heard that of course will only be a lame excuse

candid and one up that he is really a looter and a pirate, and that robbing people doesn't hurt him at all, and that he actually is an enemy of the Christian religion. I answer that for being a pirate he ought to be hanged or otherwise dealt with by his lawful Government, and that as an enemy of God and the Christian Faith he will very rarely find the fate in store for all those who blaspheme His holy Name, and that I regret that the days of Crusades are over.

THE TRIANGLE.

GOODS OBTAINED IN CAPTAIN'S NAME.

18th Inst.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, Robert Stuart, a seaman on board the *Drumhead*, was indicted on a charge of obtaining goods by means of false pretences, to wit, forging a document purporting to be signed by S. Watt, Captain of the *D. Umelin*, on the 9th October 1910. Mr. G. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, while prisoner was unrepresented.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. C. K. Haxton (foreman), J. Simpson, A. L. Dawson, L. Silva, G. H. Van Denker, K. L. Bridger and W. Waddington.

Defendant on being asked to enter his plea admitted signing the forged document but added: "I can honestly say I didn't mean to defraud." The Chief Justice—You can say that afterwards.

Mr. Alabaster stated that prisoner was charged under three counts, which were (1) forgery with intent to defraud; (2) uttering a forged document; and (3) obtaining goods by virtue of a document purporting to come from the Captain of the *Drumhead*. On the 9th October last, defendant was entitled to certain sums of money which was in the hands of the Captain, the amount being due for wages. The trader people could only give the seamen goods under an order signed by the Captain. On Sunday the ship was to have left and the Captain made up the accounts on the previous day. He said he would not give more cash before the ship left but he did sign a few cheques. On Sunday the defendant left the ship without permission and gave the ship's tailor a piece of paper and obtained \$10 worth of goods. The master had money due to the defendant in his possession and it was very foolish of defendant to act as he did, because although he gained some advantage by obtaining the clothes, the Captain did not stand to lose anything. The defendant pleaded that he was not sober at the time and had no intention of defrauding anyone, but there was the question of depravity to be considered. Counsel then laid down the law relating to false pretences and explained to the jury that the question they would have to decide was not whether the Captain had lost any money, but whether the defendant intended to defraud.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, September 21, contains the following:—

Gold.—There was a somewhat keen competition for the £500,000 bar gold which arrived from the Cape and India. £101,000 is being shipped to India in the form of small bars, and the balance of the arrivals has been taken for the Continent. The quotation rose on Monday to 77½ p.c. per £100.

The following amount was received by the Bank of England:—

September 19, £8,000 in sovereigns from Australia.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

September 15, £100,000 in sovereigns for Alexandria.

September 16, £100,000 in sovereigns for Constantinople.

September 17, £100,000 in sovereigns for Peru.

September 18, £150,000 in sovereigns for South America.

During the week there has been a total influx of £2,075,000; still the Bank Return shows a net reduction of only about £600,000.

Silver.—The silver market this week has been slightly more interesting than recently. Buying orders from both India and China, coming on a market somewhat scantily supplied, resulted in a gradual improvement in the price from 16s. 10d. to 17s. 0d. and 17s. 1d. on the 16th instant, to 24½ and 24½ 1/2 quoted on the 18th instant. On the latter date considerable purchases were made for the Indian Service, induced by the fear that the Bombay speculative group may insist in calling up all the silver that is due to them on the settlement, which takes place on the 24th. Calcutta has also bought moderately. On the 18th instant, holders shipped about £50,000 silver to Shanghai, which we understand has not yet been sold. A reaction of 1/16d occurred to-day on sales from China, but the tone of the market seems quite steady, as long as there is no unusual influx of silver.

We understand that a considerable amount of silver will be sent to Bombay by next week's steamer, which is due to arrive in time for the October settlement. The daily outtake there is about 250,000.

The Chinese change still remains on parity with silver, and a fairly considerable business has been transacted both ways by Shanghai. In this connection it is interesting to note the extraordinary development of the opium trade. Whereas in 1907 the total exports of opium and opium cake from Manchuria amounted to only £2,000,000, in 1909 the total reached £6,000,000. The value of the opium trade is exceptionally good and is estimated at fully £10,000,000, and as the price has advanced, we should not be surprised if the total shipment considerably exceeded the high figures last year. We need hardly say that this in itself is distinctly a 'bull' feature as regards silver.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, September 21, says:—

The silver market has shown more activity during the past week and the price with slight fluctuations has advanced from 24½, quoted a week ago to 24½ 1/2, which is the rate today. The buying has been chiefly for Bombay and over £200,000 has been shipped this week to India. Next week being settlement week, a fairly large shipment is again expected to be made in spite of the fact that the market is somewhat tight. China has been more of a buyer than a seller and the offerings from New York have been very small. The difference between spot and forward which throughout the week has been 1/16d. has to-day disappeared and the quotations are identical. Gold has been in good demand for the Continent and the whole of this week's arrival was bought for export. Sovereigns to the value of £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England during the week for Egypt, Turkey and South America.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S LIABILITY.

IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED BY THE FINEST JUDGE.

18th Inst.

The Acting Police Judge, Mr. Justice Hasland, delivered judgment in the Summary Court this afternoon in the case in which J. J. C. Lorenzini, Harbour Master at Kowloon, and Mrs. Lorenzini filed a suit against L. Gamaon, proprietor of the Antor House Hotel, to recover the sum of \$500 for damage done to the goods and belongings of plaintiff owing to and through the negligence of defendant and his servants while the plaintiffs were staying at the hotel. Mr. F. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Evans and Parson, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendant.

His Lordship said that his finding in that case would be in favour of the plaintiffs. That the plaintiffs' personal effects were damaged was not disputed and it was not suggested that the evidence of such damage was concocted. He was satisfied that during heavy rains the luggage-room became swamped and in his opinion the place was unfit to hold luggage at such times. The plaintiff stated that when their luggage was taken out, water streamed out of it. When the boxes were placed on the truck, they were found to be so heavy, that the coolies banged them on the truck and a quantity of liquid came out of them—more than one tumbler of water. In view of the fact that about eight inches of rain fell during two days, he had no hesitation in saying that the luggage got swamped. In his opinion, the damage was done principally to the heavy trunks, which fell on the morning of the 24th inst. His Lordship dealt with the point of law raised by the defence that the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages because they did not open the boxes then and there but it came out in evidence that the plaintiffs had to proceed to Kowloon at a certain hour and obviously there was no time to examine the contents of the boxes. Plaintiff's frank demeanour in the box had a most convincing effect on his Lordship's mind. Mr. Blumenthal, the manager of the Antor House, made certain statements in the box which amounted to an admission of liability and he had tried to qualify that admission by saying that there might have been bottles containing liquid in the boxes and if the bottles got broken he was not liable. The evidence, however, distinctly showed that there were no bottles in the trunks. The question of liability had not been settled by any English Court but the matter had been litigated in America and there it was held that the moment the luggage was brought into a hotel it was under the protection of the landlord. It was, therefore, not necessary for him to deal with the point of law raised by Mr. Hodgson that the Common Law liability of the landlord as landlord commenced from the time the luggage receipts were handed by Mr. Blumenthal. He would give judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, the question of damages to be referred to the Registrar.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION.

The fixtures for 1910-1911 are as follows:—

1st Round.

H. K. Police vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.

Must be completed on November 5th, 1910.

2nd Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on November 12th, 1910.

3rd Round.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

H.K. Police vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on November 19th, 1910.

4th Round.

H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on November 26th, 1910.

5th Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. H.K. Police

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 3rd, 1910.

6th Round.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

H.K. Police vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 10th, 1910.

7th Round.

H.K. Police vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 17th, 1910.

8th Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. H.K. Police

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 24th, 1910.

9th Round.

87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on December 31st, 1910.

10th Round.

H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

B.O.C. vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.

Must be completed on January 7th, 1911.

The dates given for above matches must be adhered to as far as possible except by the order of the committee.

Secretaries of Clubs will be notified of the grounds and names of referees each week.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Two matches were decided yesterday afternoon in the above Club competition. One resulted in a draw and the other was closely contested one. Balfour's team defeated Gregory's by one goal to nil, and the other game Gregory lost to Hamilton's team by 5 goals to nil.

CHINA BORNEO CO.

SHIPWAY BUY.

The U.S. coast guard *Palawan* arrived at Sandakan on the 19th inst. having been ashore on an anchored reef on the S.W. Coast of Palawan. She was placed on the China Borneo Company's ship of Sunday night and was found to have sustained extensive damages, the brass stern shoe being broken in two places, the rudder post and head badly cracked and other serious damages sustained by the hull. The *S.W. Coast* (Hawley) understood that it has been decided to "get what the steamer will be entirely overhauled or only repaired sufficiently to carry her sea-worthy."

This is the largest steamer the China Borneo Co. have as yet berthed on their ship. She is of about 400 tons displacement and is 145 ft. long by 25 ft. beam. We learn that in any case the work to be done will be somewhat extensive and that the steamer of the week she alone will necessitate the movement of a large number of men.

THE INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

A UNITED CHRISTIAN APPEAL.

18th Inst.

The following "United Christian Appeal for the Ending of the Indo-Chinese Opium Traffic" has been addressed to the Churches and Christian communities throughout the British Empire:—

We have received an appeal from an important representative conference on the opium evil, held at Edinburgh immediately following the World Missionary Conference, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican communion, and to the leaders of all the Protestant denominations in Great Britain, suggesting concerted action throughout the Empire on this momentous subject.

With the memorialists, we recognize the gravity of the present crisis. We welcome also the assurance given in the highest quarters that it is engaging the serious attention of our leading statesmen. We recognize that with them must rest the ultimate solution of the financial problems involved, and we share the hope expressed by the World Missionary Conference that the British Imperial and Indian Governments may be able to meet the financial difficulties created by the cessation of the opium revenue in a way that shall not increase the taxation of the masses of the people in India nor injure the Federated States concerned.

In view, however, of the moral issues at stake, and the effect of our national action on Christian missions in the East, we agree with the memorialists that the present situation constitutes an urgent need for the expression of Christian conscience, that nothing can justify continuance in an evil now so fully acknowledged.

We commend therefore the following suggestions to the attention of the Churches and congregations throughout the Empire; and while not wishing to dictate, shall rejoice if the Bishops feel able to commend its adoption throughout their dioceses, and the Protestant bodies throughout their respective denominations.

1. That each parish or congregation, either directly, or by means of societies or meetings, be invited to adopt a memorial to the Home Government, in harmony with the recent recommendations of the Central Board of the Church of England, and with the findings of Commission VII. of the World Missionary Conference on the subject, asking

(a) that China be formally released from Treaty obligations to admit opium;

(b) that the connexion of the Indian Government with the opium export trade be brought to an end.

2. That the occasion for this memorial be as near as possible to Monday, October 24th, that being the 30th anniversary of the ratification at Peking of the Treaty of Tientsin, under which the import of our Indian opium became for the first time legalized. If this date be found inexpedient, it is suggested that such action be at any rate taken before the close of the year.

3. That the incumbents or ministers of the various Christian Churches throughout the Empire be invited to preach (where practicable) a sermon on the previous Sunday, setting forth the very painful story of our opium relations with China in the past; the prejudicial influence on the cause of missions exerted by the traffic; the heroic effort of China, at vast pecuniary loss, alike to Government and people, to free herself from the opium curse; and the wrong on the part of Great Britain of continuance in a policy which Parliament has unanimously condemned as "morally indefensible."

4. That in consequence with the Resolution of the Lambeth Conference of 1908, which "calls upon all Christian people to pray for the repression of the opium evil," special prayer be offered for the objects named above, and for the guidance of the nations in thus dealing with this prolific source of degradation and misery. For the glory of God and the honour of the name of Christ in China and the East, such prayer is earnestly asked for at home and abroad.

Lambeth Palace, S.E., Aug. 3rd, 1910.

Dear Mr. Meyer.—As the outcome of your recent letter to me and of the interview which I have held with you and others upon the present position of the opium question, in accordance with promise, to say that I am in full accord with you in desiring that

FLORIDE ON SERVICE

ris are to hand that a great many

are to be had that a great many of the tallers employed by local European firms have gone on strike for bigger wages and more hours. Striking to relate, the European management that employ Chinese tallers to their workmen for better wage had to close those, nor do they insist upon more. As a matter of fact, plenty of the in the European shops do work for less pay also after they have finished their service. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the strike would affect seriously the export trade of those firms interested, but certainly this want of work has led to a closing of the tallers' guild funds, and as a

local establishments; pointing in back at the participation in the felony of some strikers.

Localities made among; some leading tailors; it would appear that they are much affected by the strike but that it is a negative operation is only too apparent. As it behoves the proprietors of tailoring to take even more than usual precautions (thieves' art);

HANGHAI'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

...the financial world, as Mr. C. D. ...
...is still nothing hopeful to be discerned
...the financial situation. The outlook
...to be as gloomy as ever, and even the
...formed members of Chinese financial
...are unwilling to commit themselves to
...ulate views regarding the present crisis.
...is impossible to understand the extent
...the suspension of payment, by the
...will affect the local money
...the market, and the money
...this money—when there is always a
...tightness day among the Chinese banks.
...have been published from Chinese
...as far as can be ascertained, give a
...accurate idea of what has occurred,
...the native papers, appear to be unable

granted temporary suspension to a sudden run on a bank, and the failure of a banking institution. Understand that a meeting of the Consular Body was held on Tuesday afternoon, the financial outlook was the principal subject of discussion. It is understood the Consular Body was in receipt of communications from the Chamber of Commerce, certain Banks, urging it to apply to the authorities not to cause the ex-Tao-tai to leave the country on the ground of the gravity of the situation by calling funds for which they hold him responsible. A telegram in these terms, it is believed,

to Peking, but up to the present no
has been received. Though the Chinese
of Commerce has not received any
advice from Peking, native reports
at the Government will instruct the
Bank to render assistance in the
crisis.

The newspapers state that, according to a
telegram, as a great shock has been
produced by exchange crises in the different
it is feared that unless steps are taken to
the situation the present crisis may lead to
financial interference in China, a long
war was held by the Government, but
was reported that great difficulties were man-
aged to overcome those present in the
to that Duke Tsai. The war resulted in
relieving hand to Shanghai. The Yuen
bank in Peking has suspended pay-
ment, and six other native banks are
One report gives the amount

as Tk. 1,500,000 only.

THE NINGPO COMMERCIAL BANK.

run on the Ningpo Commercial Bank and all day yesterday. We learn from a source that the run began in consequence of the Yuan Feng Bank crisis. Mr. Tse-ching, the General Manager of the Commercial Bank, was also manager.

and Feng Bank, and as soon as it was found that the latter had suspended payments to Chinese depositors with the Nanking branch, it was also involved in a panic. The Nanking branch of the Nanking Bank was unable to withdraw their deposits, many of which were on fixed deposit for one or even two years. The Ningpo Bank did its utmost to keep the situation. On Saturday, Monday yesterday it paid out two and a half lakhs to its depositors, and then its supply of silver was exhausted and it had to give written promises of its clamorous depositors. Yesterday it received further assistance with the Nanking branch, another lakh and a half in silver, and it was able to disburse the same. The Nanking branch did not arrive until late last night, and from 8 a.m. onwards the Ningpo branch was besieged by a crowd of depositors. As soon as the silver reached the Nanking branch, the latter began to convert the paper money into silver.

the preceding day. As the waiting crowd grew from 50 to 200 persons the whole was impossible to admit them all at the same time. The police were stationed at the main entrance to preserve order. Four or five persons were admitted at a time, but even so the ticket counters were constantly surrounded by a crowd of applicants two or three deep. Behind the counter one caught sight of anxious faces, and constricted arms, clutching precious pieces of paper, were thrust into the grille in the hope of attracting attention.

The bank staff was kept working at high speed. Shelves of paper were taken away from the vaults, entered in the bank books, and packed for packets of dollars. As the shelves stood packed in boxes, each containing fifty silver, were brought out of the vault. As soon as they were unlocked, tens of dollars were removed, and any packets that were broken being set aside for counting and repacking. The clamour of the waiting crowd could be heard, the clicking of *money*, the shuffling of feet as they moved under the feet of the bank staff.

the man, whose dollars were handed to the counter the obvious anxiety of each creditor gave place to a look of intense relief. Debtors who withdrew large amounts were easily able to stagger out of the bank load. As the money was paid over

and dwindled and at the end of the day it dawned that the men had practically nothing left. On the day the Chinese Chamber of Commerce met we decided that the bank should be called upon to meet money in full until the due date, and we understood the bank will now be upon this. Finally, something ought to be done in this measure should be put up to the bank.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT RATE.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	150,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,019,300	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	5 %	\$500 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,995	47	46	\$4,000 \$4,000,000	\$10,358	\$2 (London 1/8) for 1909		\$81 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$10 for 1908	5 %	\$175 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	115	45	\$1,150,000 \$11,500,000	Tia. 125, 19	Interim div. of 7/6 for 1909	5 %	Tia. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,860,000 \$18,600,000	\$127,064	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	7 %	\$240 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,200,000 \$12,000,000	\$77,057	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000 \$20,000,000	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,200,000 \$12,000,000	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$255
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$7,500,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$2 1/2 for 1906		\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$22 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$12,000,000	\$28,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 %	\$31 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$2,700,000 \$27,000,000	Dr. \$37,822	6/10 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = 3.54		\$57
Do. (Deferred)	60,000					Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & 2nd int. div. of 1/2 per sh. on acc. for '10	5 %	78/6
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	4,000,000	1	1	\$4,000,000 \$40,000,000	\$102,994	A dividend of 7 % for yr. ending 30.4.1910	6 %	\$23 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$2,159			
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$20,000,000	Dr. \$6,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$145 sellers
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$7,000,000	Dr. \$115,593	\$3 for 1897		\$15
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 %	Tia. 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year		Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	47	18/10	\$7,050 \$70,500	none	\$1 per share 19th dividend	5 %	\$7 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.55 for 1909 in all G \$1.15		30/-
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.								
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$270,000 \$2,700,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08		\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$150	\$50	\$9,000,000 \$90,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	41 %	\$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$25,000,000	\$138,715	\$2 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909		\$49
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tia. 55,790	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 5,579,000 \$55,790,000	Tia. 6,261	Final of Tia. 2 1/2 making Tia. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tia. 72 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	25,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000	Tia. 9,222	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1910	9 %	Tia. 108 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000	Tia. 4,114	Tia. 6 for year ending 30.6.10	51 %	Tia. 57 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	\$751,875 \$7,518,750	\$24,041	82 for 1907	8 %	\$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$6,000,000	\$1,477	\$3 on old shares & \$3 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	51 %	\$121 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$27,874	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$72 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$3,000,000	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$130 ex. and b.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	Tia. 3,900,000 \$39,000,000	Tia. 61,969	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1910	61 %	Tia. 121 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$6,250,000	\$1,558	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	81 %	\$29
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	Tia. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000	Tia. 10,091	Tia. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	81 %	Tia. 101 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$12,500,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08		\$31 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tia. 75	Tia. 75	Tia. 750,000 \$7,500,000	4,817 1/2	Tia. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.09	10 %	Tia. 51 sales
Lao-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	none	Tia. 4,859	Tia. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tia. 50 sales
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	Tia. 200,000 \$2,000,000	Tia. 21,172	Tia. 25 for 1909	27 %	Tia. 220 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,032,480 \$10,324,800	\$2,648	15 % per share for 1909	61 %	18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$7,200,000	\$20,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06		\$1.20 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	\$600,000 \$6,000,000	15,608	80 cents for 1909	10 %	\$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$12,500,000	\$1,893	\$2.20 for year ending 31.7.09	61 %	\$172
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$3,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$4.50 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$40,000,000	\$670	12 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$1,200,000	\$18,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$6,000,000	\$7,526	Interim of \$2 per share for 1910	6 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$1,250,000	\$2,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$6,000,000	Tia. 57,594	Interim dividend of Tia. 12 1/2 15th March	5 %	Tia. 2,400
Manichappi 1st Mijia, Bosch & Landbouwerij	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tia. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000	Tia. 31,682	Tia. 12 1/2 15th June & Tia. 15 15th Sept	5 %	Tia. 1,200
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$2,500,000	\$1,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	51 %	\$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$5,000,000	Pa. 15,440	None	5 %	\$14 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$7,500,000				
Shanghai-Somart Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tia. 20	Tia. 20	Tia. 200,000 \$2,000,000	Tia. 5,250	No dividend this year	1 %	Tia. 12 1/2
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,000	Benefit shares 1,300		none	none	First year		\$20 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$21,006	None	8 %	\$24 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$5,000,000	\$27,566	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$25 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$5,000,000	\$424	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$5 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,441	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	\$11 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,012	25 cents for 1909	5 %	\$9 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$9,000,000	\$782	5 % for 1909		\$61 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		\$105,000 \$1,050,000		None		\$2 buyers

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 20th Oct., 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

Roast—Shio

Bread—Ngau Lam

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong

Bullock's Brains—Know

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

Cured—Ham Ngau Li

Head—Ngau Tau

Heart—Ngau Tau

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu

Feet—Ngau Keok

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

Tail—Ngau Mei

Liver—Ngau Gon

Tripe (cured)—Ngau To

Gulver's Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

Mutton Chop—Yang Pui Kwai

Leg—Yang Pui

Shoulder—Yang Shau

Pigs' Chins—Chi Cheong

Brains—Chi Kow

Feet—Chi Keok

Fry—Chi Chai

Heart—Chi Sun

Kidneys—Chi Yiu

Liver—Chi Kon

Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

Leg—Chi Chai

Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yang Tau

Keok

Heart—Yang Sun

Kidneys—Yang Yiu

Liver—Yang Gon

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

Mutton—Sang Yang Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yung

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yung

SHARK—SA YU

Shark—To Yu

Shrimp—Ha

Snapper—Lap Yu

Sole—Tat Sa Yu

Tench—Wan Yu

Turbot—Chee Hoi Yu

Turtle, small, fresh water—Kook Yu

White Salt—Ngau Yu Chai

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 8555

號十二月九年二統宣

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

大拜禮

號二十月十英港香

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RESERVE FUNDS.....\$15,000,000
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Silver.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

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For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1910.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,000,000

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On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 3 1/2 " "
" " 3 " " 3 " "
W. DICKSON,
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Hongkong, 25th April, 1910.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 16,600,000

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KOBÉ, TIENSIN.
OSAKA, PEKIN.
NAGASAKI, NEWYUWANG.
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On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " " 3 " "
TAKAO TAKAMISHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1910.

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Hongkong, 21st March, 1910.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of 100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Gold \$1,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$1,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000
(about £1,500,000.)

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For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
For 3 " 3 " "

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Hongkong, 25th September, 1910.

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Assets.....\$415,250.00
Income for Year.....\$506,559.00
Insurance Fund.....\$316,613.00

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B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
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Hongkong, 26th July, 1910.

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A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

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GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.
Telephone No. 197.
Telegraphic Address "Comfon" Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1910.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	28th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DAYANHA	29th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	PALAWAN	About 2nd Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON	About 4th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

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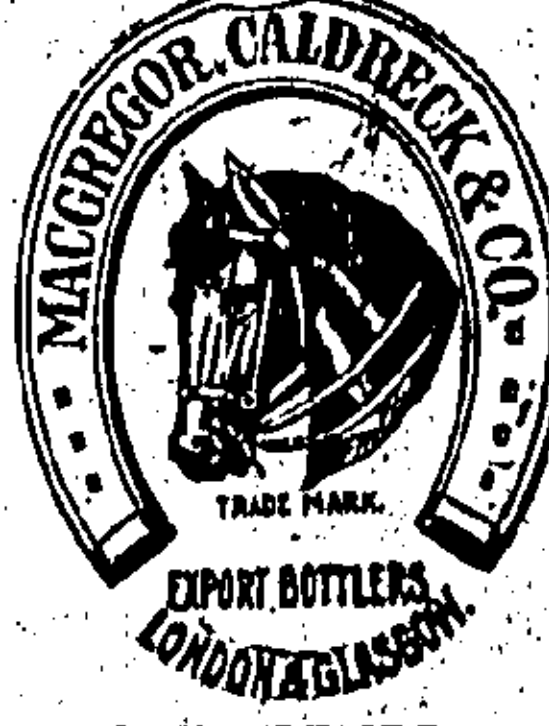
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THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE HEAD BRAND.



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SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
Established 1864.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1910.

Hotels.

WEISMANN'S BREAD.

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

Plunkett's Quay, the Park, near the Tram Terminus. Tel. 88.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG TO CANTON	CANTON TO HONGKONG	HONGKONG TO CANTON	CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 17th October. 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	THURSDAY, 20th October. 8.00 A.M. HONAM 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	FRIDAY, 21st October. 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	SATURDAY, 22nd October. 8.00 A.M. HONAM 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN
TUESDAY, 18th October. 8.00 A.M. HONAM 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	WEDNESDAY, 19th October. 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN	SUNDAY, 23rd October. 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,365 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,365 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd OCTOBER, 1910.
The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN,"
will depart from the CANTON STEAMERS WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.
FARES:
1st Class Return \$4, Single \$2.00. 2nd Class Return \$1.50, Single 75 cts.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUSHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 188 Tons, and "NANNING," 188 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linton" and "Sagun." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths. Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class Accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.
N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 29. Telegrams, "Astro."

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK, having amalgamated with the Banque du Nord on 17th October, 1910, under the style of THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, all the Assets and Liabilities of the former are transferred to the Russo-Asiatic Bank.
RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910.

NOTICE.
THE Assets, Liabilities and Business of the Russo-Chinese Bank have been taken over by the Russo-Asiatic Bank as from the 17th day of October, 1910, and the Business formerly carried on by the Russo-Chinese Bank will be CONTINUED by the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in the same premises and under the same management.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

In drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water
"COUZAN GATIER"
approved by the French Faculty of Medicine
Large Bottles \$5.50
Dozen \$53
Case 50 Bottles \$11.50

SOLE AGENTS
"FRENCH STORE"
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

28, Queen's Road
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

His later years were clouded by struggle against poverty, but the prentice and other gentlemen raised a large sum of money for him, and he later became an out-pensioner of the Royal Alfred Fund.

An even more astonishing case was that of a boy, who, at the age of thirteen, lost his right hand, but soon learned to use the fairly well preserved left hand as an artificial member. At the age of thirty he suffered a stroke of paralysis which robbed him of the power of speech, but by means of a contrivance with a pen attached to it, he succeeded in writing with his only limb, he could practice writing and so gradually recovered power over his paralyzed speech but over French and Russian, which he had forgotten. As a matter of fact, the necessity is necessary in several professions and occupations, in which surgery and other operations may be given an example.

[illegible]

Shark—Sa Yu
 Skate—Fo Yu
 Shrimps—Ha
 Snapper—Lap Yu
 Soles—Tai Sa Yu
 Tanch—Wan Yu
 Turbot—Cho How Yu
 Turtles, small, fresh water—Koch Yu
 White Belt—Ngan Yu Chai
 FRUITS.
 Almond—Hung Yan
 Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping
 Ko
 " (Ohio)—Tin Chua Ping
 Ko
 " Small—Hoi Tong
 " Outard—Fan Lai Chi
 Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shang
 Heung Chiu
 " (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu
 Chestnuts, Chinese—Wong Lut
 Carambola—Yung Tou
 Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai
 Grapes—Sha Tai Tsai
 Lemons, China—Ning Moong
 " Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong
 Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Oon
 " Fresh, Lai Chi
 Limes, (Salgon)—Sai Kung Niar
 Moong
 Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong
 Mango, Salgon—Sai Kung Moong
 Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsai per doz.
 Oranges, Tim Chang
 " Small—Tai Kut
 " Mandarin—Tim Kut
 Olives—Pak Lam
 Passion Fruit
 Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Lai
 (Canton), Oeking—Sa Li
 Peanuts—Fa Sang
 Persimmons, Large, —Hong Chiu
 Pine-apples, real quality—Sheung Poon
 Ti Paw-law
 " and cooking—Chung-tang
 Paw-law
 Plantain—Tai Chiu
 Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai
 Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau
 Walnuts, Hop Ton
 " Green—Sang Hop Ton
 Shanghai Lo Kwai
 VEGETABLES, &c.
 Artichokes, 3 angah, —Shang Hoi Ah
 Chi Chank
 Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin
 Tau
 Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shoung Hoi
 Pin Tau
 Beans, Sprout—Ah Chui
 Beans, Long—Tau Koh
 Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau
 Brinjals, Green—Chang Yuen Ker
 Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker
 Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun
 Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy
 Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau
 Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yah kai
 Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun
 Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi
 Fa
 Cauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh
 Choi-fa
 Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa
 Carrots—Kam Shun
 Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy
 Celery, English—Yung Kan Choi
 Celery, Walis—Pak Yung Kan Choi
 Chilies, Dried—Oon Lai Chiu
 " Red—Hung Fa
 " Green—Chang Lai Chiu
 Curry Staff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu
 Cucumbers—Chang Kwa
 Blister Squash—Yu Kwa
 Garlic—Soon Tau
 Ginger, young—San Tai Keng
 " old—Lo Keng
 Horne Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan
 Indian Corn—Sok Mai
 Lettuce—Yung Sang Choi
 Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai
 " Mandarin—Evel Lum Ma Tai
 Mook Melon
 Mushrooms, real—Sang Cho Kiao
 Onions, Bombay—Yung Ching Tan
 " Green—Sang Chung
 " Shai—Shung Hoi Shung Tai
 Japan—Yai Poon
 Okroes—Mo Kai
 Parsley, English—Yung Un Sai
 Green Peas—Chang Tan
 Potatoes, Sweet—Yan Sun
 " Shanghai—Shung Hoi Shai
 Tai
 " Japan—Yai Poon Shai Tai
 " American—Fa Ki
 Peaches—Yah Chai Shai Tai
 Macao—Oh Moon
 Pumpkin—Tong Kwa
 Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai
 Rhubarb
 Spinage—Don Chung Tan
 Spilots (Chinese)—Fay Choi
 Spinach—Yin Choi
 Tomatoes—Yan Ker
 Taro—Wu Tau
 Turnips, French (Long)—Low Pak
 " English—Yung Low Pak
 Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa
 Water Chestnut—Sai Yung Shai
 " Galtrops—Yan Kai
 " Lily Roots—Lai Ngan
 Yams—Tai Shai
 Sage
 The above quantities vary greatly
 and the quantity should be ascertained
 from the market.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

IMPORTANT
NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to advise our CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY that, under the Superintendence of our new FACTORY EXPERT, recently arrived in the Colony (who has had 18 years' experience in the leading Shoe Factories of the United States), we are NOW prepared to supply the FINEST Up-to-date MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in our well-known brands "SUPREME" and "LILY" to suit the taste of everyone. Only the finest Leather and Materials are used, and best workmanship guaranteed.

At an early date, which will be duly notified, we shall be prepared to supply the finest and latest LADIES' Boots and Shoes.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA
SHOE FACTORY, LTD.

Works: 93 and 99, Praya East,
Office and Showroom: 33 and 35,
Des Vaux Road, Central, a
few doors from new Post Office.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1910.

NOTICE.

Communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Los House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

ADVERTISING—\$25 per annum.

RENTAL—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On October 15, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Watson, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On October 17, 1910, at Shanghai, Archibald McDermid to Adele Laupheimer.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

REPUBLICS AND REPUBLICANS.

Critics, we were on the point of saying, are of two kinds. This would not have been correct, for there are, of course, many different kinds of critic. But we shall now confine our attention to two sub-divisions of one kind, the hostile kind. The first sort of hostile critic of whom we are now thinking is one to be respected, the other we shall leave to our readers to think about when we have dismissed him from our thoughts, and we hope, from our columns. The respectable critic whom we have in mind, is an honest man, who loves fairplay and is above all things moderate. He hates "tall talk," and when anybody gets excited about anything that does not employ his purse, or disorder his digestion, and expresses that excitement in vigorous language, he always growls "don't talk like a penny book with the cover off." He is usually British, that is English or Welsh, Scotch or Irish. We love him best when he is English; he worries us most when he is Scottish; when he is Irish we always change the subject; and when he is a Welshman we feel a strong desire to knock his head against a wall. This last, of course, in all good part and friendliness, however hard we might wish the wall to be in order to match our critic's head. A man usually of robust bodily habit, he is inclined to imagine that his mind is robust, when in truth it is getting fat,—quite fat and stodgy. He is beef, typified beef. If we tell him this he gets angry, and quite erroneously imagines we are insulting him. Insult is far from our intention; we wish there were more beef of his kind and of every good kind in the world. To him we would say this: "Do not be too sure that your mind digests ideas as readily as your stomach does its duty by your food, and when another man, or a party, or a section of the Press is defending a cause or attacking an enemy, before you growl at him for 'tall talk,' make sure that you understand the meaning of the words he is using." We welcome criticism, for it affords us an opportunity of getting through the fat, and thrusting our point home. When, for instance, we are accused of being "anti-republican" and "pro-monarchist," and of being too fiercely both, merely because during the saddening events of the past two weeks we have dared to apply plain words to plain facts, we try, to be as patient as we may, esteem it our duty to direct our friend's or our enemy's attention inwards, and to require from him a grave consideration of the meaning of the words he is using. Republicanism means in the United States something so different from what it means in Spain that it would require a long and carefully written treatise to define and explain the wide divergence in sense of the use of that word by men in Washington and of its use by sympathisers with the late Señor Ferrer in Barcelona. An Englishman may find it hard to understand, indeed he may be incredulous when he is told it, but nevertheless it is true that the words Republic and Republicanism express different and even opposite ideas in Switzerland and Portugal, France and the United States, or Brazil. It is curious that the name of Brazil and of the President elect of that republic should have been used in connection with these recent shocking murders and usurpation in Lisbon; Marshal Hermes da Fonseca will be the seventh President of Brazil. He is a soldier and a scholar, of a family illustrious even among the many renowned noble Portuguese families, and has devoted his life to the extinction of revolutionary and communistic ideas among the people of Brazil. He is a man of proved courage. We have so often expressed our love for and admiration of France (we quite understand the longing some English Kings of old had to be rulers of that beautiful land) that our French friends will not be angry with

us for reproaching them with a want of understanding of the word *Republique*. Nothing can be more gloomy and repulsive to many people than endless hymns, ringing without instrumental accompaniment, and long sermons on abstract theological questions. Our neighbours the French really went too far in showing their disapproval of the ascetic life when they expelled the Carthusians from the Grande Chartreuse. They only succeeded in depriving their country of the direct and indirect profits derived from the manufacture of an excellent and comforting liqueur, and in getting themselves laughed at for being silly. Love of liberty does not mean a keen enjoyment of the power to make things disagreeable or impossible for people we differ from, but on the contrary, it means an almost fanatical insistence on the protection of all the rights, natural and civil, of those whose opinions we dislike and reject. We have always fought on the side of freedom in this; its true sense. A republic does not mean the ideal government, the summit of human perfection in laws and customs. It may mean exactly what the user of the word thinks it means, or it may mean a vague and very inexact ideal. Government of the people by the people sounds alluring, and it cannot be said that it has never had fair trial. Democracy may convey to one mind the idea of high political sagacity and ability among all the people of a highly civilized nation, to another it may only mean licence to cut off the heads of those who wash themselves and speak grammatically, and to expel all ministers of religion. French revolutionaries, who seem to have been utterly devoid of all sense of humour, went for a time quite crazy about the ancient Republic of Rome, and purported to remodel themselves and their conduct after the fashion of the stern patriots of the type of Cato. They went about calling themselves Brutus or Cicero or Cassius at the time when the most ruthless Caesar that Europe ever knew was about to set his foot on their neck. People who endeavour to argue that because there were Republics in Greece and a Republic in Rome for many centuries, there should therefore be successful republics in every great civilized State, ought to be sent to school and then made to attend the meetings of a good debating society until they really begin to understand the complexity of the subject. How many people realize that those ancient republics were in reality a form of government so horrible and inhuman that the coldest hearted of historians cannot refrain from constantly expressing their horror and disgust at it? We need only mention slavery to indicate what a world it was that some admirers of the words "Republic of Rome" are referring to. Brutus did not relieve the world of a tyrant more arbitrary than himself when he slew Caesar, for Brutus was a slave-owner. In those days the greater number of men were slaves, in a state of misery so awful that the worst horrors of our slums cannot be compared with it. Citizenship and its rights were the privilege of comparatively few. Modern democracy is on its trial. It has not yet been proved beyond doubt a success in any first-class State with a vast population. The United States only began to be in truth free, free for all men, after the unhappy calamities and fratricidal struggle which ended in 1864, or rather began then to end. And these fifty years are too short a period in the history of mankind for us to be able to come to any practical conclusion derived from the study of the United States. There is nothing that we can see inherently wrong with the idea of a democratic State. We British are attached to our Monarchy partly because we are democratic in many ways. This is not a paradox; it is a fact. And we, if we were Swiss or American or Peruvian citizens, finding ourselves in a lawfully constituted State, should most certainly be contented and orderly republicans. Referring to Peruvians, nothing can be more gratifying than the condition of that country since its citizens began to realize that rebellion is the worst possible way of redressing grievances and establishing reforms. The condition—financial, social, and moral—of Peru thirty years ago was as bad as that of Portugal today. Even fifteen years ago it was very bad. Now Peru is not only paying her way, but she is on the high road to great prosperity. This change for the better has only come about through order and obedience to a lawful government. "For rebellion is the sin of witchcraft," it brings ruin with it. We trust that we now have made it plain to our honest democratic friends that we are not anti-republican in the sense of detesting that form of government under any and all circumstances. What we do detect, and what we do hold up to the execration of all right-minded people is not a form of government at all. On that we have hardly touched. We point out, as it is our duty to point out, that the so-called Republic which has been established in Portugal is an exchange of one kind of sorry fellows for another; and that it amounts to this—the Portuguese must submit to being robbed with violence instead of having their public funds comfortably appropriated by comfortable servants, not of the public, but of their own interests. That the exchange involved the banishment of the Bourbons and his family, as well as an

attack on religion is so bitter an aggravation of the violent deeds which have been done recently in Lisbon that we cannot understand how any loyal and good man can associate himself with it. No argument of ours can avail to convert any critic of our attitude or our words who far from being honest, though "beefy," is at heart an enemy of that established social order which prevails in all civilized free countries. We do not call a country free which persecutes people for their religion, and in whose army an officer cannot get promotion if he goes with his family, or for the matter of that without it, to church on Sunday. We do not call Roumania free, for in that country the Jews are cruelly ill-used. They are the soberest and most hard-working people in the land, and when they have made a little money by their thrift and industry their barbarous neighbours plunder them. England herself was not free when she was a republic and called herself a Commonwealth. We judge by deeds, not names, and in using the latter we apply them to the deeds they fit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The light on Batu Berahm is now repaired. Mr. W. S. Bailey has been appointed a surveyor of builders of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

A CHINESE woman was fined \$50 at the Magistrate's court this morning for selling dress ornaments at Sze-kai-wan.

NEWCHANG has a new cotton mill, with a capital of \$2,000,000 jointly contributed by Chinese and Japanese.

THE F. and O. S. N. Company is inviting tenders for the construction of two more steamers for the Cape-Australia service.

A CANADIAN, named Leach, has gone through the whiplash and rapids at Niagara in a barrel. He sustained only a few scratches and bruises.

A RUSSIAN Pacific Squadron will be organized next year. It will consist of the second-class cruiser *Jemischik*, a gunboat, ten torpedo-boats and 13 submarines.

THE 22 weeks' hard labour was awarded a native at the Magistrate's court this morning for hiding under the verandah of a European house in Austin Avenue, Kowloon, at one o'clock this morning.

ON September 19, 4,000 boxes of apples were shipped from Seattle for Australia, the idea being to promote a trade in fruit between the Pacific coast of America and the Commonwealth.

FIVE hundred natives of Leicester, who formerly emigrated to Australia, New Zealand, and America, have held a reunion in their birth place. They have been indulging in a week's festivities.

THE Italian Premier's crusade against obscenity in Italy has resulted during the last three months in the destruction of several tons of indecent photographs, postcards, cinematograph films, and pictures.

A YOUTH was awarded seven days' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch at the Magistrate's court this morning for stealing some clothing off a drying-line in the compound of a European house at Kowloon. Inspector Langley prosecuted.

FOR being in unlawful possession of a quantity of gelatine, a native was awarded two weeks' hard labour in the Police Court this morning. The defendant was also fined \$15 for removing the explosive without having previously labelled it "Dangerous."

THAT Burma oil is steadily replacing foreign oil in the Indian market is shown by the following effect of the new taxation on importations of both classes of oil from March to August 1910. There has been a falling off of 14.5 million gallons of foreign oil, and an increase of 9 million of gallons in the imports of Burma oil.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council—An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1909, and an Ordinance to amend the Promissory Oaths Ordinance, 1909.

INFORMATION has been received from the Commander of H.M.S. *Waterwitch* that a depth of 5 fathoms has been obtained situated about 1.65 N. 70° W. from Raffles Light House and about 21 cables from the 56 fathom patch at present marked on the chart in that vicinity. The bottom is rock. This affects Admiralty Chart 2404.

HIS Majesty the King has not advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances—An Ordinance to give the Governor-in-Council of certain duties; an Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897; an Ordinance to further amend the Liquor Ordinance, 1909; and an Ordinance to amend the Theatres and Public Performances Regulation Ordinance, 1908.

THE Times in a leader refuses to endorse the appeal of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic for the acceleration of suppression arrangements in India or the appeal to the Christian churches. It quotes Colonel Feely's remark of three years ago, that "the righteousness in this matter was ours and the money concerned was other people's." The Times holds that these appeals should not receive general support until some willingness is shown to assist India, the Straits and Hongkong during the period of grave financial stress, which the extinction of the opium traffic will produce.

A DISHONEST POSTAL CLERK.

INTERNATIONAL BANK DEPRIVED OF STAMP MONEY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court this morning, Chang Chee, alias "Catching" of a postal clerk in the employ of the International Bank, was charged with obtaining the sum of 39 cents belonging to the Bank by means of false pretences on the 21st instant with intent to defraud. Detective Sergeant Territt prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Britton and Hill, appeared for the defendant. Mr. J. Forrest, Sub-Attorney of the International Bank, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bank.

Sergeant Territt stated that the facts of the case were that for some time past, Mr. Messer, the Postmaster-General, had been noticing that dead stamps were being used on certain letters and yesterday he detained some correspondence of the International Bank and sent for the manager. The inquiries which were made into the matter led to the defendant's arrest and when searched some stamps and a couple of pawn-tickets were found on his person. The defendant was suspected of using dead stamps but he was merely being charged with fraudulently obtaining the sum of 39 cents, the amount being made up of small excesses charged by the defendant in respect of each supposed genuine stamp.

His Worship—Are you prepared to go on, Mr. Territt?

Mr. Territt—Yes, your Worship.

Mr. Hind stated that he did not even know what the defendant was charged with. He asked for an adjournment.

His Worship—Sergeant Territt will let you see the charge. I'll take the case at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Hind—I haven't seen the defendant yet but I have seen his mother. I'm not prepared to go on.

His Worship—The case is fixed for 12 o'clock. When the case came on again, the first witness called was a clerk in the Post Office, who stated that certain letters (produced) were found in the drop-box of the Post Office on Thursday and Friday last. He kept the letters and afterwards handed them to Mr. Messer in the same condition as they were in before.

John Forrest, sub-accountant of the International Bank, stated that the defendant was always paid beforehand for the purchase of stamps. The usual amount was \$10 but on the last occasion defendant was paid \$15. (At this point, a book kept by the defendant was produced). The reason why he handed defendant \$15 was because defendant stated that the funds had exhausted. The stamps were sufficient to pay the postage.

Mr. Britton (on behalf of the defendant)—Do you know a man called A Fat?

Witness—Yes, he was a coolie at the Bank. Does he post letters?—He does anything.

Where's A Fat?—A Fat was sacked yesterday.

He did not go to Scotland?—No.

Mr. Messer, the Postmaster-General, also gave evidence.

Mr. Britton submitted that although the defendant was guilty of negligence, he was not the real culprit, as he trusted the coolie with the money and the fraud was committed by the latter, who bolted directly the defendant was arrested. It was impossible to obtain the man's evidence but he would put defendant in the box to give evidence. That was the only defence he could set up.

Mr. Forrest was recalled and spoke to sealing defendant stamp some of the letters.

The defendant stated that he was sixteen years of age and left Queen's College in January of this year. Witness evinced a desire to answer the questions in English but was directed by his Worship to speak Chinese.

The defendant was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

KING'S PARK RIFLE RANGE.

REGULATIONS FOR USE.

Regulations for the use of the King's Park Rifle Range made by the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and approved by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, are published in the *Gazette*.

The following days are permanently allotted to units as under:—

1st Sunday afternoon in each month—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, H.K.V.A. and Sunday afternoon in each month—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, H.K.V.A. 2nd Sunday afternoon in each month—Engineer and Infantry Companies. 4th Sunday afternoon in each month—Scout Company.

4th Saturday afternoon and 4th Sunday morning in each month—Reserves.

Note.—On Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings with the exception of the 4th week-end the range will be set apart exclusively for musketry course.

After the completion of the musketry course the range will be available on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings not already allotted to the Reserves for use by all Units and the Reserves over such ranges as may be mutually agreed upon. Provided that the Reserves have the option of naming the ranges for one such Saturday afternoon and one such Sunday morning up to the 1st June in each year.

In the event of any unit wanting the exclusive use of the range on any of the spare days, notice must be sent to the Staff Officer, H.K.V.C. during the previous week not later than Thursday.

All other days in each week are available to all units and the Reserves for practice after 4 p.m.

Officers Commanding units will be held responsible that their musketry course is completed between September 1st and March 31st in each year.

In the event of any unit not requiring the range on the days allotted to it, it is requested that notice to that effect be given to the Staff Officer, H.K.V.C. as many days as possible.

The Regulations came into force from 1st October, 1910.

SOME AGREEABLE TOPICS.

AND SOME DISAGREEABLE.

I have been looking through the advertisement columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* of last night. There are some really interesting things to be found in advertisement columns sometimes, and many useful reflections may be the result of their perusal. For instance, I notice that I intended to write about the Chairman's speech at the meeting of the Dairy Farm Co. the other day. I agree with every word of it and I wanted to point out that with a little care and attention one can truly get so finely pure and good milk in this Colony. One can not get it anywhere. Foochow, I believe, still has under the Argus-eyed vigilance of Dr. T. Renle and Mr. J. C. Oswald, a dairy farm where anxious mothers and invalids, and strong men who are wise and know what is good for them can obtain pure, fresh milk. Somewhere or other my eyes caught the words "Dairy Farm" among the advertisement, and I remembered that I had omitted to do justice to the meeting of that Company. Now all I can do is to recommend people to remember what the Chairman said in his speech, which as far as my memory goes ended with a recommendation to "Think over" what happened to the milk and cream, etc. after they left the hands of the Dairy. He affirmed that with care the milk and cream could be made to keep fresh for a long time, and this is true not simply because the Company's chairman said it, but because anybody can try for himself and see that what he says is true, really. Anybody who has children to feed will understand that this is not a merely *deaf* reflection, but a grave one. Milk is a question which may be wanting in actuality for those who only drink whisky, but for a important section of the community it is more than important, it is vital. I speak of

THE CHILDREN and on reference to last night's paper I find that my eyes caught the words "Dairy Farm" just next to the column where an announcement appears which I think ought to be explained. This advertisement tells us that a bazaar and fancy sale will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Saturday next, and that the proceeds are to be divided amongst various local charities for children, including a cot supported solely by Hongkong children in the *Ministering Children's League*, at Otterburn in Surrey. I regret that I have not had my attention called to this excellent work here before; it had passed out of my memory, and I am not pleased to find that there are many others more in fault than I am. For I made enquiries about this

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE and it was only by the courtesy of a very busy man that I was given the clue whereby I could regain the track of a forgotten way. This league ought to be supported, for it teaches and practices the princely virtues of humility, and the principal virtues of charity, and inculcates these indispensable qualities among children. Lady May could tell enquirers far more than I can, but I know that this league of generous and gentle women endeavour to educate children in the actual practice of self sacrifice and service for the benefit of other children who are less well off than they are. The children meet at intervals, and are instructed in the duty of every human being towards his neighbour. They actually do what they personally can to help others, and I see that this bazaar and sale is to include a children's play. It is pleasant to see such charitable associations amongst one's countrymen, and most gratifying of all to see that H.E. the Governor can find time to patronise them. The "British Raj," our power and our prosperity, will surely not decline as long as we continue to practice the virtues of charity, prudence, I think, that we do not commit the error which men, ever since the time of Herod, have made in not giving God the glory.

A VERY UNPLEASANT THING

has happened to me in being threatened with a calculation which should have been given to an algebraical scholar, not to a modest geometrical figure. I have been invited to calculate the amount of revenue which India will derive, directly and indirectly, from the export of opium during the next seven years; and the amount she stands to lose by its stoppage. It is not fair to put in that term "indirectly," I maintain that such science as is the object of my study and practice is as exact as moral fallibility and frailty will permit, and I shall not laugh upon the uncharted sea of the "indirectly." But what a world this is, and what kind of men are we, seeing that this disgusting opium business has been before the public for years, and all the wisest men among us and all the fools have published their views, right and wrong, time and again, and now the same old arguments have to be repeated, again and over again. I think that the "anti-opium" fanatics have injured a good cause and that we can trust the Government of India's word that it will take ten years in all to abolish the trade from India; I cannot but deprecate the pride, the unjustifiable pride, and even insolence, of men who exhibit themselves to the public as champions of English purity and Christian morality against the patient, suffering, humane and perspicacious statesmen who govern India.

THE TRIANGLE.

HONGKONG WATERS.

DEPOSITING OF REFUSE.

The depositing of refuse in the waters of the Colony is strictly prohibited except at the designated places—

1. West of the Ashes Quay at Kowloon; 2. West of Green Island; 3. To the South of Upper Collyer Bay on the early side.

(a) When the weather conditions at Kowloon are not favourable, and (b) When special permission is granted by the Harbour Master, the refuse may be deposited at the following places—

1. The Harbour Master's Office, at the end of the Harbour; 2. The Harbour Master's Office, at the end of the Harbour; 3. The Harbour Master's Office, at the end of the Harbour.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

REFUGEE MACAO.

I notice that a local journal has been playing to the public by publishing the scurrilous vignettes of a diseased imagination. Abuse has never been and never will be arguable. The lines appearing in the journal in question would have been a howling travesty had it not been for the vladivostok and unmistakable spite in which they were indited, and under the circumstances they excited something more than mere amusement—profound contempt. To give vent to and indulge in unrestrained vulgarity has always been the bright light of poor creatures of the churlish variety, but when our self-styled representative of public opinion speaks of his knowledge of English being somewhat limited, he becomes quite apologetic. Nor was his explanation required, as certain portions of his vituperations were characterized by such density of thought and language that about the same measure of success would have attended an effort to understand them as an innocent attempt to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics. Did it not occur to the inspired individual by any chance that it would have been preferable not to overstep his capabilities in that direction? I am glad, however, to find that the writer has been magnanimous enough to admit his folly. The pity is that that magnanimity does not assume other forms. There is no particular credit attaching to the champion of the cause of wholesome literature, but "Dum Spiro," etc., may console himself with the fact that he is in good company. Let him spit out his venom to his heart's content, for the act is its own condemnation. Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to see our hopeful critic continue to amuse himself and those for whom he caters by a further display of his dictatorial abilities. Let him spare no efforts in doling out his drivel for the dogs, to the point of becoming intoxicated with his senseless diatribes.

THURSDAY'S DEBATE.

It is not very often that one is treated to the spectacle of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council divided among themselves. The common experience of having their wishes over-ruled by the famous majority of Government officials has imbued them, and rightly so, with an earnest desire to make common cause as far as possible, not that their efforts would prevent the good, old farce from being reenacted but by a general protest against Government methods. On Thursday afternoon, however, the unusual scene took place of a sharp debate between two unofficial members, who did not see eye to eye in connection with the new law for the administration of the New Territories. The occurrence was all the more surprising in that the division of the battle-horns was wholly unexpected. The hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace opposed his speech so skillfully that His Excellency's features were seen to relax into a benign smile to hear a good word spoken at last about the Government but that same smile changed into a horrified expression when the genial Irishman discovered that the hon. member was once more agitating the Government. No less than three divisions were taken with regard to certain motions and each time the motion was defeated by the same majority, all but two of the Unofficials joining forces with the Government. I wonder if the gentlemen who disapproved of certain aspects of the measures under discussion intend to form an Opposition. I would certainly not like to see disagreement between the unofficial members, who would better serve the public interest by working in the closest harmony. The whole incident cast a gloom over the entire assembly and the only thing perhaps which raised the spirits of those present, including the furious scribes, was the Colonial Secretary's typical humour, which was embodied in the sentiment that a constable was not a Police Officer but a private. Even the victim of the ready-witted Irishman joined in the laugh.

BUILDING COLLAPSES.

After several adjourned sittings of a trio of Hongkong jurors, the weighty conclusion has been arrived at that the death in the Morrison Street collapse was due to the collapse, the collapse was due to defective walls and that the occurrence was not due to any negligence on the part of the Public Works Department, but that there should have been a more thorough inspection of the buildings. All this is doubtless illuminating and the Public Works Department may well congratulate themselves for being unexonerated from all blame, but it appears to me that the finding of the jury is somewhat paradoxical and is in itself contradictory. How could the Public Works Department be totally free from blame if admittedly there was an absence of a thorough inspection? Would it not have been more logical to say that because there was an absence of a thorough inspection somebody was to blame and that that somebody was obviously the P.W.D.? It is obvious that the P.W.D. did not cause the collapse but the absence of a thorough inspection did and the P.W.D. was responsible for overlooking the detail, which perhaps comes to the same thing. I have no wish to revive a sort of the house-that-Jack-built of our boyhood days, but one is inclined to bless that public-spirited citizen who recently convulsed large audiences by calmly stating that the P.W.D. was chasing him for trying to bring down the house at a time when there was a danger of by-balloons knocking down the Colony's buildings. That gentleman's efforts are worthy of poor, old Mark Twain himself and deserves higher recognition than the meagre applause of Hongkong audiences.

A ROYAL STORY.

That up-to-date sporting periodical called the *Colony's Star* can always be depended on to relate good stories in its own sprightly style. Here is a capital story which appears in a recent issue. The press has a great deal to answer for, and Mr. Stead (whose intimacy with Royalty and his ways he has no lack of) has rammed down our throats by means of his money "Me and the King" article, the following story of the happy days of the late Prince of Wales.

sent Prince of Wales. His nurse asked him if he would not like to give away some of the toys he did not want to some of the poor little boys who had none. Mr. Stead says that the little Prince replied:—
"Oh, nurse, what do you mean? I said I wanted to make the poor boy a gift, and you say I am to give him what I am tired of. But mamma always tells us a gift is not a gift at all unless it is something that we want ourselves, but which we give up for others. No, no; I will give him some of my own toys that I like myself."
If there is one thing that the children of our gracious and exceedingly clever Queen could never be it is that objectionable thing the smug little prig! And yet we suppose, that this unfortunate little Prince will have this story "hove up" at him all through his days by all the papers of the *Family Herald*, (and Mr. Stead's) order! It is not Oricket!!

CASUAL CRITIC.

SHANGHAI'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The arrival to-day of the Viceroy of these Provinces, H.E. Chang Rensheng, under the warrant of an Imperial Edict to investigate the financial situation of Shanghai, is an indication that the Peking Government has at last come to realize how serious is the crisis through which Shanghai has been passing during the last two months, remarks the *Shanghai Times* of 12nd inst. The incident of the failure of three local Chinese Banks, entailing the necessity of negotiating a loan of three and a half million taels, would have seemed, to an ordinary onlooker, quite sufficient to arouse the Government to a sense of the possibility of further disaster. The local and provincial authorities had not failed to keep the Government informed of the situation, and there was no indication that the way in which the difficulty was being solved by the Nanking Viceroy and the Shanghai Taotai was unsatisfactory to the Government until the Edict cashiering the Taotai, Tsi. Nai-hwang, appeared. It was evident from the wording of the severe condemnation imputed to the Taotai that there were misunderstanding and misinformation in some quarters. It was also generally feared that the cashiering of the Taotai at this juncture would have serious influence upon the market. It is only fair to say that the Shanghai community, Chinese and foreign, has but small interest in the Shanghai Taotai as an individual, and that under ordinary circumstances a change of officers causes no comment. The reason that the present change has aroused great interest is the fear that has been general that it would affect unfavourably the financial situation and thus upset all kinds of business transactions. A severe crisis had been met and dealt with by Chinese officials who were presumably acceptable to their Government. As soon as a *media vivendi* had been reached and steps were being taken to complete necessary arrangements, the public suddenly discovered that Peking had changed its mind, and had decided to disgrace and remove from office the Taotai who had been its chief factor in making plans for the relief of the market. There can be no question that the right to decide upon the plan to be adopted rests solely with the Government and not with local officials, but after a course of action has been reported by local officials and approved by the Government, it should not be suddenly changed. The mistake made by the Government was serious, as it created a panic in local circles which resulted in sudden demands for money, causing the Banks and individuals to call in loans and to realize on securities. One of the largest financiers, Mr. Yen, went bankrupt and in his financial downfall, carried with him the Yuen Feng Ren and Yuen Kih Banks. The dealings of these banks extended into almost every part of China, and Peking itself felt the immediate effect of the local crash, as there were eight bank failures in the capital within a few days. It is probable that the influence of these failures in Peking was not lost on the Government, for within a few days an Edict was issued commanding the Nanking Viceroy and the Szechow Governor to investigate into the circumstances in Shanghai and to make a telegraphic report. The Viceroy immediately asked permission to come to Shanghai to make a personal investigation, and he was ordered to do so. This Edict is a sure indication that the Government has begun to understand the necessity for more careful steps being taken in the future, and of abandoning the hasty policy indicated in the dismissal of the Taotai. The report of the Viceroy will be awaited with intense interest by the Shanghai public. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will not only fix his attention to gain information to personal interviews with his own countrymen, but that he may also be seen by representatives of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and of the Foreign Bankers' Association. He should obtain facts from all possible sources before coming to his final conclusion. One thing is evident, and this is that there should be no further forcing of Chinese Banks to realize on their securities, for this can only result in an added stringency in the money market. What Shanghai needs at present is a return of confidence, and this can best be shown by the resumption of ordinary business by the banks and the negotiating of such securities as are considered good under usual conditions.

SLEEP, like food and drink, is one of the essentials of life. Seven, eight, or possibly nine hours, in the opinion of *Good Health*, are required for the rest and refreshment of our physical energies. He who cuts down his sleep is burning the candle at both ends. The man or woman who successfully courts sleep on reaching the pillow, and who takes as much as nature requires, is capable of doing an enormous amount of hard work daily. Sleeplessness is a grave symptom. It is a warning that should be promptly heeded before it is too late. For take this: In a recent number of *Good Health* there is a story of a man who had been suffering from sleeplessness for some time, and who had been advised by a doctor to take a course of treatment. The man had been suffering from sleeplessness for some time, and who had been advised by a doctor to take a course of treatment. The man had been suffering from sleeplessness for some time, and who had been advised by a doctor to take a course of treatment.

WILL TIN SHARES BOOM?

POSITION AND POSSIBILITIES.

Are we likely to see a boom presently in the tin share market? This is a question asked seriously every day, says the *Westminster Gazette*, of September 12, and there are many eager and impatient spirits who would like to see the boom develop at once. The steady rise in the price of tin has taken many by surprise, for it was unobserved by those who had no direct interest in the market. Now it is a matter of course, of common knowledge, and interest in this market is broadening accordingly. When we first drew attention to the rise two or three weeks back we ventured to say that it would greatly stimulate speculation, and this followed forthwith, but the activity subsided and at the moment the share market is as becalmed as are other sections of the Mining market. Allowance, however, must be made for the important fact, amongst others, that the present is hardly a favourable moment for starting a real boom, seeing that the public are still holiday-making. This being so, the question is now being discussed in the market whether we shall see a boom, or something approaching it, in the autumn. It must be admitted that there are great possibilities of such an event happening, and we can certainly say that it would not be more absurd than the booms we have witnessed in the rubber and oil markets.

THE RAPID RISE IN TIN.

There are many who look upon the rapid and substantial rise in the price of the metal within the past month as due in great measure to pure manipulation, something of the kind we frequently see in the copper market. One cannot say that this suspicion is altogether unreasonable, for the rise has occurred, as we have said, with a suddenness sufficient to begot doubts and suspicions. It isn't as though the price ascended quietly and unostentatiously. On the contrary, it oftentimes goes up with a leap and a bound, a rise of 2s and more in a day being almost common. We have seen it fall, even in the past week, with almost equal rapidity, even and though, this may not be the effect of energetic, secret manipulation, it is quiet sufficient to incite caution and to advise patient observation of the position and prospects. I am the best-informed experts may be deceived by appearances. It is none the less noteworthy and important, that the best authorities in the market, the brokers, closely in touch with the position, take a hopeful view of the future. They see many reliable indications of a steady growth in the demand for the metal from all sides. If this be so, then a further advance in the price of tin is unavoidable. The following, from Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond's week-end circular, is worth referring to: "The adjustment of the account has absorbed all the attention of the market, which has been entirely artificial, a position in every way prejudicial to the interests of all connected with the article, and likely to lead to serious losses in which those who engineer the movement are generally chief sufferers in the end."

NIGERIA'S TIN WEALTH.

The market for tin shares is a very small one, for many companies have disappeared within recent years owing to the unfavourable condition of prices. They have not been able to make ends meet and here we see one of the reasons why the Cornish industry has been under a cloud for so long. The number of companies have been added to in recent months by reason of the discoveries in Nigeria, so that we now have a market devoted to Nigerian tin companies alone, this being allied to the West African Gold market. Nigeria has come rapidly to the front since the Champion Gold Reefs of West Africa deserted the West African gold-field for Nigeria, where it seems to have been most fortunate in its enterprise. This is now practically the parent company of the existing group, for many of the companies that have recently come into existence are its subsidiaries. This is why we hear more and more of Nigerian companies than of other tin companies; maybe because they are new and their unknown possibilities give greater scope for speculation. As regards Nigeria itself doubt can no longer exist that it is potentially rich in tin. Abundant evidence of this has been already forthcoming and has impressed the highest authorities. It is for this reason, therefore, that if there is to be a boom Nigerian tin is likely to take the lead.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

R.O.C. v. H.M.S. Kent.

The R.O.C. football team met the footballers of the *Kent* in a friendly game yesterday afternoon on the Military ground. The game was a fast and an interesting one throughout and resulted in a win for the *Kent*. In the first half play was very even and the Boys succeeded in opening the game in the midst of a scramble. The leather then scintillated a long while in the *Kent* territory and a good few stingers were tried by the Boys, but resulted in the leather going too wide. The sailors now had their turn and took the ball to their opponents' ground and equalized matters. The first half ended in no further scoring although both teams tried many shots. In the second half play was also very good. Tables would have turned if the whole match had been played in good light. The latter part of this game was played so fast that the ball could not be seen by many of the players and this gave the sailors the advantage of scoring the two extra goals. The final scores were: *Kent* 5; *R.O.C.* 0.

This is the opening match of the R.O.C. and it is considered a good one considering that almost half the players have not yet made use of the leather so far this season. The R.O.C. representatives were as follows:—P. Murray (Goal), H. Goldenberg and Y. Abbas (Fullbacks), A. R. Ellis, J. E. Chanoy and F. J. Brown (Halfbacks), J. L. Goldenberg, R. A. Gervais, E. J. Briggs, B. Miskell, and J. V. Briggs (Forwards). QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOOTBALL CLUB. "DUFFS" BANTAMS.

COMMERCIAL.

22nd October, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagar	5/3
Anglo-Java	11s. 7
Anglo-Malay	24/6
Balgownie	5/11
Batu Tiges	52/6
Beritans	7/
Bukit Kajangs (pp)	46/
Caray Uniteds	16/3 prem.
Onslefield	117/6
Changkat Serdang	38
Cheras (part paid)	48 prem.
Do (fully paid)	5/8
Damansara	155/
Eastern International	19/0 prem.
Glebeals	5/75
Highlands and Lowlands	10/6 ex div.
Indragiri	5/15
Kamunings	5/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	170/
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd)	—
Leoburys	70/
Liggals	45/
London Asiatics	3/
London Ventures	6/
Merlimans	5/
Pajans	3/3
Pegohs	33/
Rubber Trusts	21/3 prem.
Saggas	270/
Sandycrofts	52/
Sapongs	24/
Seafelds	130/
Shelfords	73/6
Singapore & Johores	312
Singapura Paras	10/
Sungel Ohos	92/6
Sungel Kapars	15/
Tangkabs	33/6
Toeranglo	23/ prem.
United Serdangs	102/6
United Singapore	51.25
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	80/
Duffs	14/
Trochols	31/9
Pan Rubber	6/5 per lb.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 22nd inst.—Business in Local Stocks has been very small in volume during the week, a few transactions only having taken place.

Rubber, since our last report, has remained almost stationary, changes in quotations being insignificant, but as we write a better feeling seems to prevail owing to the price of Rubber having advanced 5d. 10r lb. on the week, the quotation to-day being 6/5 for Fine Hard Para. The general impression locally is that prices have at last steadied.

Singapore remains quiet, but there is a steady demand by discriminating buyers for the better class Stocks, in which a fair business has been done.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, owing no doubt to the high rate of exchange ruling, have weakened considerably and are on offer at the reduced rate of 30s. The London quotation remains the same, viz. 288 10/.

Nationals are still in request at 30s. Marine Insurance.—Cantons have been placed at \$175 ex dividend of \$15 paid on Monday. Transactions in Unions have, taken place at \$140 and more can probably be placed at the rate. North China and Yangtze have remained steady, with no business passing.

Fire Insurance.—Transactions in China Fires are reported at \$15 after sales during the week at \$14, while Hongkong Fires, after transactions at \$155, have slightly weakened with sellers at the rate.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain quiet with buyers at 5s and sellers at 5s 1/2. China Manillas are on offer at 8s and Douglas Steamships at 32s. There are sellers of Indos at 5s after a fair amount of business during the week at 5s 1/2. Star Ferries are quoted 5s 1/2 sellers. Shells, after a sharp advance to 8s 1/2 buyers on the 14th (Settlement Day), have since receded to 7 3/4, at which rate London will buy a fair business as has been done between these rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars are offering at 14s, but we have heard of no business at the rate. Lucas are quoted 15s, and we think could probably be placed.

Mining.—Rams are on offer at 4s and Trunks come easier from London at 3 1/2 ex the interim dividend of 2/- paid on 1st inst.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in to a fair extent at 5s and more could probably be placed at the rate. Shanghai Docks have weakened slightly and are now quoted 11s. 7s nominal. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a small business at prices ranging from 5s to 5 1/4. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves remain unchanged at 11s. 10s.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands after transactions at 10s have weakened slightly and could now probably be had at 9s. Humphreys Estates are on offer at the reduced figure of 5s 1/2, whilst Kowloon Lands have strengthened to 3s 1/2 with buyers at the rate. Sales are reported in the North in Shanghai Lands at 11s. 11s. Hongkong Hotels have again weakened and are now on offer at 3s 1/2 for the old shares and 4s 1/2 for the new. West Points are still inquired for at 3s 1/2, but we hear of no business at the rate.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in demand at 3 1/2 and Shanghai Mills remain unchanged according to latest quotations received. Miscellaneous.—Since our last report China Ropes have strengthened and we do not think there could be had under 5 1/2. China Providents are in demand at 18, and Dairy Farms at 12 1/2 ex dividend. Electric are on offer at the reduced rate of 4s 1/2, and China Lights at 5s 1/2. Green Islands have been the medium of a fair business at the reduced rate of 5s 1/2 and close with sellers at the rate. Transactions have taken place in Western at 10s and close firm. Power is still wanted at 5s.

Exchange.—A further sharp rise has taken place and the rate has advanced to 1/1 1/4 for A.T. on 22nd of 1/1 1/4 Hong Kong and 1/1 1/4 Shanghai.

To-day's Advertisement.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT NICOLA The Mystifier. TWO DAYS ONLY.

Friday, Oct. 28th, AND Saturday, Oct. 29th.

Those not having had the pleasure of witnessing the Wonder of the Age will have the LAST OPPORTUNITY on Friday and Saturday.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Tickets at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Matinee: Saturday.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910. [665]

The Admiralty has decided to sell as obsolete the following ships:—Hove, battleship, 10,300 tons, built in 1888, cost £1,000,000; Edinburgh, battleship, built in 1887, cost £950,000; and the special service vessels Beaver and Cockatrice.

A good deal of nonsense is talked in India in the name of freedom and independence; but this is going to be beaten in England where Radical statesmen are talking of making Ireland, Scotland and Wales each free and independent.

Sir Thomas Lipton is contemplating a voyage to Ceylon in his yacht the *Erie*, and will have as travelling companion Prince Leopold of Battenberg. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who is now at Sandhurst, will join the yacht later should his military duties permit.

INDIAN immigrants, it appears, are not unwelcome in the Seychelles, and the influx still continues, mostly from the Malabar coast. Most of the retail trade in the colony is now in the hands of Indian and Chinese shopkeepers, and the Indians are the principal owners of the valuable town property.

Events Coming.

Tuesday, 25th October.
Sanitary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 26th October.
Corinthian Yacht Club annual meeting.

Friday, 18th October.
Opening Night of Hamilton's Grand Circus at Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 29th October.
Ministering Children's League Bazaar at the Volunteer Parade Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, 5th November.
Camping, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, at Customs Pass.

Opening Season of Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Boxing at the City Hall "Lewis vs Hudson."

Monday, 14th November.
Breaking-up of Camp, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Boxing at the City Hall "Lewis vs Hudson."

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Boxing at the City Hall "Lewis vs Hudson."

Intimations.

CHEESE! CHEESE!
CHOICE
CANADIAN STILTON
60 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO.
LIMITED.

ASAHI
ASAHI
ASAHI
and
SAFFORO
SAFFORO
SAFFORO
BEER.

PRICES:

4 Doz. Quarts.....\$12.00 per case
8 Doz. Pints.....\$13.50

OF ALL

WINE

MERCHANTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
THE COMING SEASON'S NOVELTIES
FROM
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS.

LARGE SELECTION OF
XMAS CARDS!

Picture Puzzle Postcards,
Painting Books, Birthday Books,
Tuck's Annual, Walking Animals, Mechanical Toys, Marionettes, Rocking Animals, etc.

ALSO FOR SALE
VEGETABLE and FLOWER
SEEDS

GARDEN FERTILISERS,
Books on Gardening, &c.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS
In Single Sets, Packs and Bags.
All Philatelic Goods.
VIEW POSTCARDS.

MANILA CIGARS and
CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,

27, DES VOUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1910. [665]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT &
EXPORT COMPANY, Central Building,
Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

FOR CLARETS of the FINEST QUALITY

there is only one place to buy at, and that is at
H. PRICE AND CO., LTD.

We represent the firm of Hanappier and
Co. of Bordeaux, one of the foremost Growers
of Fine Clarets in the World.

From Vin Ordinaire to the very best Wine
obtainable at the most reasonable price consistent with quality.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 213

Opening 11th October, 1910

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule of Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 7 TO 10 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, Oct. 29th.	"FRIDAY, NOV. 25th.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 8th.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19th.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17th.	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14th.	
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25th.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 64s.
Via New York 64s.

For further information, Messrs. G. D. DODD, General Agents, apply to—
D. W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Plot).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN VIA WEIHAWEI	"CHIAPING"	TUESDAY, 25th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOO SANG"	FRIDAY, 28th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 28th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & GALOUTTA	"AUSANG"	MONDAY, 31st Oct., 5 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 4th Nov., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers *Katsuy*, *Hanway* and *Rockway* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Shanghai, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Dava, Singapore, Taiwan, Osaka, Japan and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	"KOROHOW"	24th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN"	25th " 4 P.M.
LOILOLO & CEBU	"SUNGKANG"	26th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUIHONG"	27th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	27th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	1st Nov., 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chow*, *Linan*, *Chienan*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

INLAND Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Hongkong at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 21.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captn.	For	Sailing Dates
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CAIRO	1547	A. Fisher	MANILA	SATURDAY, 25th Oct. at Noon.
KUBI	1540	R. Rogers	MANILA	SATURDAY, 25th Nov. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

Telephone No. 21.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TAOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to OHIOAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
HAMA			
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
HAMA			

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connections.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGO MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 27th Oct., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nishiki Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
\$78.00	\$55.00	\$37.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSHALLS, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9000 TANGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8000 KAKO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. S. Heldahl, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 5th Nov. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 5th Nov., at Noon. TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6300	FRIDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon. FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 26th October, P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Gombas, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 26th October.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 27th Oct., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Peterson, Tons 7000	SUNDAY, 29th October.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. 1 Cargo only. 2 Garins deck passengers

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient

These steamers are specially fitted for the

carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

FARGAL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.

Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

Telephone No. 21.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYING DUTCHMAN AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for SATAY, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying 111; Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malaya*, 12,881 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

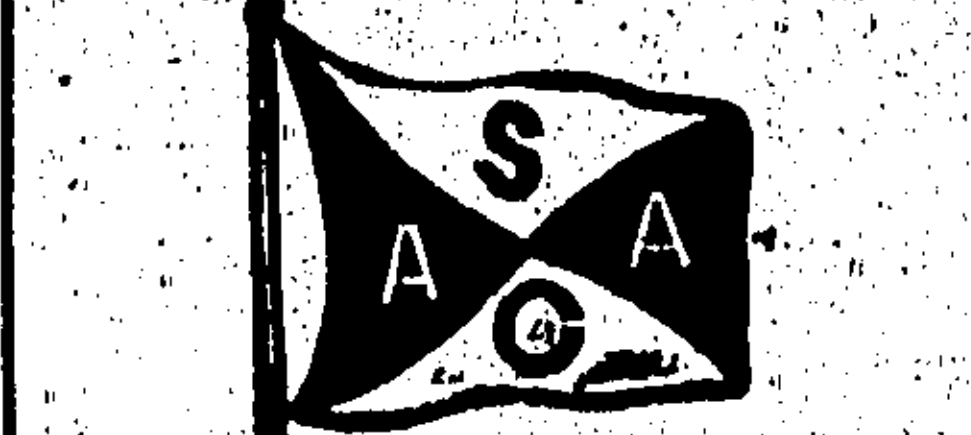
Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Teo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Malaya*, due in London on 10th December, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1910.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRAVELLI" ... SATURDAY, 22nd Oct., 1910.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1910.

Telephone No. 21.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1910.

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1910.

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

STEAMSHIP "SIKH".

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 2.15 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

B

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$20,000	\$2,039,300	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/4 = \$32.45	5 %	{ \$500 sellers \$460 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,975	47	46	{ £4,000 \$4,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1908 .....	...	\$81 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$154,583 \$802,793 £185,000 Tls. 258,844 Tls. 137,300	none	£15 for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$175 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £1,500,000 \$1,500,000 Tls. 258,844 Tls. 137,300	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 11 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ £1,500,000 \$1,500,000 £192,994 £105,248 \$715,085	\$387,984	{ Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909 .....	...	{ \$40
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$204,493 \$199,264	\$707,627	{ \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,108	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$115
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,400,000	\$426,228	\$27 for 1908	8 %	{ \$150
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$57,743 \$50,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$1 1/2 for 1906 .....	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$100,000 \$250,000	NIL	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$22 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Yacow Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$17,705 \$15,491	\$22,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 %	\$31 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £118,100 \$118,100	£7,537.22	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$3.154 .....	...	\$58
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £118,100 \$118,100	£7,537.22	{ Final div. of 2 1/2 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4 1/2 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1 1/2 per sh. on acc. for '10	5 %	\$60
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £200,000 \$200,000 \$71,810 \$62,681	£192,994	{ A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 & bonus of 1 %	6 1/2 %	{ \$83 sellers \$10
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,150			
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$55,520	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6. 1910	6 %	\$145 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$15
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 %	Tls. 15 sellers Pa. 10
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year .....	...
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£4 1/2	\$1 per share 19th dividend	5 %	\$61 sales \$61
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15 .....	...	\$9 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Ferwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 \$15,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$54 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$1,093 \$10,000 \$88,114	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$49
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,275	\$3 1/2 for half year ended 30.6. 1909 .....	...	£11 1/2
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 6,251	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4. 1910	8 %	Tls. 72
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,357 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 135,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 108
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$15,000	Tls. 4,214	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.12	8 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sales \$121 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$24,000	8% for 1909	8 %	\$72 sellers \$72
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,277	\$3 on old shares \$1 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2 %	\$72 sellers \$72
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$27,000	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$72 sellers \$72
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$5,174	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$72 sellers \$72
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$260	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$11 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 62,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 111 sales \$10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,958	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$39
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 40,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers \$31
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 40,000 \$40,000	\$9,152	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....	...	\$51
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 \$175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 51 sales \$50
Laon-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000 \$1,000	Tls. 4,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 50 sales \$50
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,000 \$2,000	Tls. 2,172	Tls. 3 1/2 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 120 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 \$1,500	£1,500	15 % per share for 1909 .....	...	\$8 sellers \$8
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £1,500 \$1,500	NIL	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers \$8
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$10,343	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	£1,000	80 cents for 1909	10 %	\$172
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$1,890	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$450 sellers \$450
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$4,890	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$12 sellers \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$20 sellers \$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$12,798	{ A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	\$195 sellers \$195
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$9,176	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 %	\$20 sellers \$20
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	Tls. 116,682	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,000
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,000	{ all Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910 .....	...	\$195 sellers \$195
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$195 sellers \$195
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	Pa. 18,640	None .....	...	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000		None .....	...
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 2,182 1/2 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,150	No dividend this year .....	...	Tls. 122 1/2
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,300	Benefit shares 1,500	50 Halabong Nominal	{ none none	none	First year .....	...	\$20 sellers \$200 Hongkong [current]
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none	Dr. \$11,095	None .....	...	\$24 sales \$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none	\$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$51 sellers \$51
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$21 sellers \$21
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$24	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 %	\$21 sellers \$21
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000	\$1,241	25 cents for 1909	5 %	\$21 sellers \$21
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,812	3 % for 1909 .....	...	\$21 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none none	\$78	None .....	...	\$21 buyers

Printed and Published by JOHN FRANKLIN SMITH at the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, 44, Queen's Road, in the Island of Hong Kong.

Hotel.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!

AT THE

BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

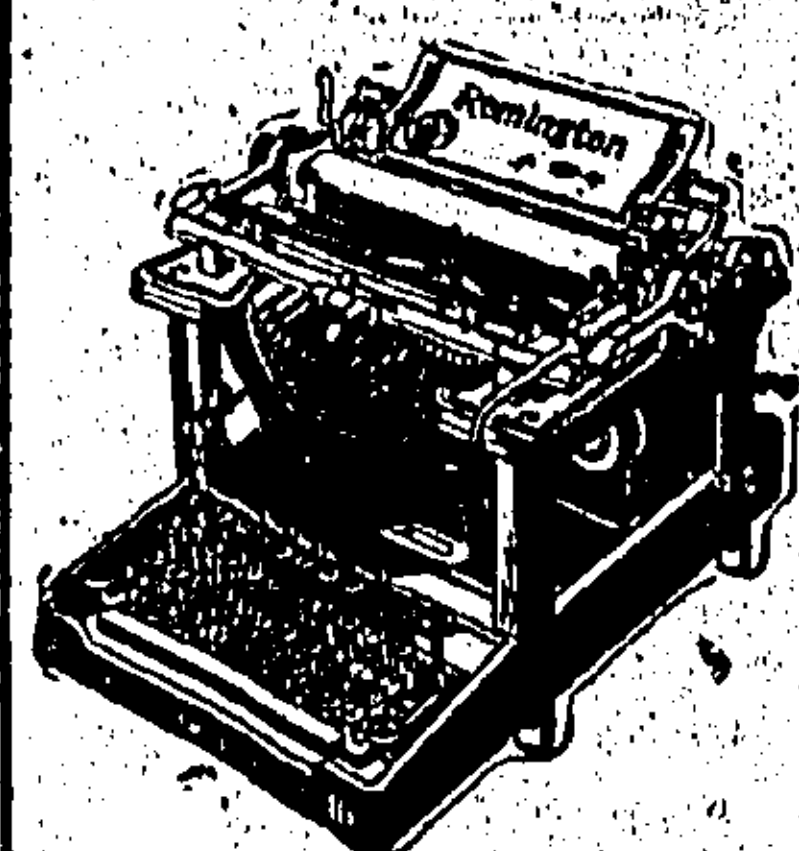
Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. are reserved for Ladies and Children only.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1910.

Intimations



THE "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER

Is not the cheapest when purchased, but it is the cheapest in the long run, as is proved by the fact, that the number of Remingtons sold annually is vastly greater than that of any other make.

It has always been and is to-day the recognized leader among writing machines.

It does the best work and keeps doing it for the longest time.

CAUTION.—Beware of skillfully renovated old Remingtons, sometimes put up in original packing, which are on the market just now. They are offered at low prices and apparently new, but in reality quite worn out and valueless.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON, SIEMSEN & CO.

(Machinery Dept.)

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
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